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AGRICULTURE IN THE DORA VALLEY, MONT CENIS RAILWAY.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Spain has just passed through a Ministerial crisis—an event which, judged by its immediate results, is much to be regretted, but which, regarded in its remoter bearings, will possibly be found productive of precious fruits. It is something that great political changes in Spain are beginning to assume a Constitutional shape, and that the rivalries of persons and parties now adjust themselves by Constitutional methods. It is still more that military strife seems, for the present at least, to have been displaced by contests that are really civil and political in their character and issue. Since the accession of King Amadeus to the Spanish Throne, public affairs have been regulated by the strictest observance of the laws of the Constitution, a sympathising insight into which, and a thorough observance of which, have distinguished his Majesty's conduct from the first hour of his setting foot on Iberian soil. Gradually the people of the Peninsula are getting accustomed to hold in respect the political institutions which they framed for themselves and under which they live. Of course, Ministerial changes are not unfrequent among them. Personal ambition has not yet learnt to rein itself up within the limits which true patriotism would prescribe. Party spirit is still bitter, and occasionally unscrupulous. But these are elements of disturbance through which a nation commonly struggles on towards settled freedom. Conflicts of this kind are not only comparatively harmless, but they tend to keep alive among all classes and all political parties a disposition to refer to the standard of law for their ultimate arbitration. They may be regarded as among the maladies which beset new-born liberty. They are immediately inconvenient, but are inevitable. They need to be carefully watched, but, unless aggravated by adverse external conditions, are seldom dangerous, and in course of time may be outgrown.

The resignation of the Zorrilla Ministry must be viewed with concern. It followed immediately on the return of the King from a most successful tour in the provinces. It had, however, no sort of political connection with that tour. It was brought about by a hostile vote in the Cortes on the question of the election of a President to that body. The Government had put in nomination Senor Rivero for the post; the Opposition had proposed Senor Sagasta. The office is one of considerable political importance, although the salary is extremely moderate, and the patronage attached to it scarcely worth a thought. It gives, however, to the occupant of it more than ordinary power to control the order of business to be laid before the Cortes, to regulate its discussions, and especially to restrain, if he be so minded, the action of the Opposition. He is also one of the persons invariably sent for by the Sovereign for consultation, at a Ministerial crisis, as to the reconstitution of the Cabinet. Naturally, therefore, it is matter of high importance to any existing Government that the chair should be filled by a man who heartily sympathises with its policy, since in numberless ways an opponent might embarrass the free legislative action of the Executive. The Ministerial candidate having been outvoted, Senor Zorrilla asked for a suspension of the sitting of the Cortes, that he might tender his resignation to the King. The Government which had just left office had announced a policy radical in its principles, popular in regard to its measures, and seemingly well adapted to the present circumstances and future progress of Spain. Zorrilla, its chief, had somewhat rapidly advanced in the views which he held. His Liberalism had so far expanded that even the Republicans, setting apart the one question of a dynasty, contentedly acquiesced in the general line of policy he proposed to pursue. He was honest and earnest. He wished to make Spain satisfied at home and respected abroad. Peace, retrenchment, and a vigorous reform of abuses might be said to constitute the main features of his programme. So judiciously had he handled the finances of the kingdom, and so decidedly had he raised the national credit, that a proposition for a loan had been responded to by European capitalists, only a few days before his resignation, by an offer of eight times the amount which he required. On the first day of the reopening of the Parliament, we are told by the *Times* correspondent, "The Ministers, by the mouth of Senor Ruiz Gomez, read the result of their efforts to reduce the national expenditure, in an elaborate document, the like of which has never been read in the Spanish Parliament before." Nevertheless, Zorrilla had a powerful combination to contend with. The Progressists, like our Whigs at home, were divided into two sections by what may be regarded in Spain as an ultra-Liberal programme. The more Conservative portion of them united for the occasion with the Unionists, Montpensierists, Alfonsists, and others, and, aided at last by the Carlists, constituted a majority which all Zorrilla's friends were unable to defeat. Two votes were taken. On the first, the Government candidate was in a minority of one, which was subsequently made up to a tie by the casting vote of the Vice-President in his favour. But there were seventeen members of the Chambers who had not voted at all. A second division had a less favourable result, the votes being for the Opposition candidate, 124; for Senor Rivero, 113.

The excitement and perplexities of the Ministerial interregnum may be passed over with the single remark that the King, surprised and grieved as he was by the resignation of his Ministers, knew well how to keep within the limits of the Constitution. After much difficulty a new

Ministry has been formed, consisting mainly of Sagasta's friends, he having personally refused to exchange his post as President of the Cortes for that of the Premiership, probably believing that he can exert a wider political influence in the position he holds than in that to which his Sovereign invited him. The new Ministers are of no political note. Their chief, Senor Malcampo, announced in the Cortes his appointment to office and his success in the formation of a Government. He declared that their programme was the same as that of the former Ministry, representing the same ideas, and having the same patriotic and liberal aspirations, the same steadfast loyalty to the Constitution of 1869, the same desire to economise the resources of the country, and to observe in all the branches of administration the same rigid morality. If these utterances were sincere, one does not see why the Zorrilla Ministry need have been displaced. The crisis has terminated at present in a personal rather than a political change; and a change, so far as we have materials for judgment, not for the better. But we have seen similar crises producing nearly similar results in our own country. We have no right, therefore, to regard Spain as incompetent to gather up the fruits of a liberal Constitution. A cloud darkens her path just now, but we believe she has faith enough in herself and in her national institutions to move forward steadily; and, in this belief, we venture to prophesy that she will before long emerge once more into sunshine.

ALPINE VALLEYS OF PIEDMONT.

A View of the romantic scenery in the valley of the Dora Riparia, at Susa, now follows our Illustrations of the Mont Cenis Railway and the great tunnel through the Alps. The primitive habits of the rustic people in these picturesque recesses of the mountains on the Piedmontese side are exemplified by the rude ox-plough which is still used in their fields. The plough is drawn by a horse and a cow yoked together, in the instance shown by one sketch we have engraven. The peasantry of this Alpine region are not scientific agriculturists, but they are a sturdy, shrewd, and diligent race; and many of them emigrate to Lyons, to Paris, or to London, learning some ingenious handicraft or trade, with the profits of which they may, in some cases, return to a life of leisure in their old age. The little town of Susa, founded by the Romans as Segesium, at the junction of the two roads, which cross the Mont Genève Pass into Dauphiny, and the Mont Cenis Pass into Savoy, will henceforth not lie in the route of general traffic. It has been remarked in a former notice that the new line of railway, to the tunnel at Bardonnèche, leaves the Turin and Susa line at Bussolino, turning away to the left hand, in travelling from Turin, and passing by Exilles, Salbertrand, and Oulx, towards Mont Thabor, but entering the tunnel at the Col de Fréjus. The valleys of the Clusone, the Germanasca, the Po, and the Stura, which lie farther south, above Pinerolo and Saluzzo, are still more interesting, as they were the abode of the persecuted Waldenses.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 12.

Greatly to the satisfaction of the Parisians, who are only too glad of any opportunity to divert their attention from their irritating conquerors, the Alsace-Lorraine tariff difficulty has been thrown into the shade this week by the elections for the General Councils and the sudden death of M. Lambrecht, the Minister of the Interior, for whom all parties are striving to find a successor. Bonapartist Count Daru, to whom M. Thiers is said to have offered the post, is reported to have refused. The newspapers indicate four eligible candidates for the vacant portfolio—namely, M. Victor Lefranc, the present Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; M. Corne, deputy of the department of the Nord; M. Calmon, Under-Secretary of State; and M. de Malleville. The chances are, however, in favour of the first-named being appointed M. Lambrecht's successor. The deceased Minister, who was in his fifty-third year, and leaves behind him nine children and a widow, died suddenly on Sunday morning, while dressing, from the rupture of an aneurism. In his youth he was a pupil of the Polytechnic School, and afterwards became an engineer of the Ponts-et-Chaussées administration. Elected in 1863 for the department of the Nord, he sat throughout the Empire on the benches of the Moderate Opposition, by the side of M. Thiers. His funeral took place yesterday at Versailles, in the presence of the Ministers and various State functionaries.

All the reports from the departments announce that the elections for the General Councils have passed off in perfect tranquillity. One remarkable feature of them was the numerous abstentions on the part of the electors. At Lyons the Republican Committee was successful, six out of eight Republican candidates having been chosen. M. Hénon, the Mayor of Lyons, who generally passes for a Radical, failed to get elected, being considered too reactionary by the ultra-Reds. In the Oise the Duke d'Aumale has been returned for the district of Clermont, otherwise the Orleanist successes are not numerous. At Marseilles the Radical candidates were elected, the Conservatives abstaining in great numbers; at Bordeaux the Radical list was also carried. Among the rejected is M. de Forcade la Roquette, whose non-success has caused considerable sensation. Baron Jérôme David and other leading Bonapartists have also been defeated. The Bonapartists have won the day in Corsica, the one close borough left to poor contemned Imperialism, Prince Napoleon heading the poll at Ajaccio. Toulon has returned two Radicals against five Conservatives; at Havre two monarchical candidates have been successful; and at Nantes three Democrats are elected. M. Gambetta, whose election in the Lot was considered certain, has, strange to say, been utterly defeated.

The recent sittings of the Municipal Council of Paris have not been without interest. Last Thursday the Prefect of the Seine submitted two propositions to the Assembly, one for a credit of 2,000,000fr. for the repair of a number of municipal edifices (markets, schools, barracks, &c.) damaged during the epoch of the Commune, and another for a credit of 100,000fr. for the cost of installing the prefecture of the Seine at the Luxembourg. Both projects were referred to committees. At the following sitting the Council decided on the terms of a message to be sent by the city of Paris to the Corporation of London thanking the capital of Great Britain for its generous gifts of food after the siege, and a resolution was adopted to present a gold medal to

the Lord Mayor. The Prefect of the Seine will shortly leave for England with the message, medal, and several crosses of the Legion of Honour. The Council has adopted the first nineteen articles of a new contract for the cleansing of the Paris streets, which will cost upwards of a million francs per annum. During the debate a curious discussion arose on M. Ranc asking whether the chiffonniers would be allowed to pursue their customary calling in the streets, and the Council decided they might be prosecuted by the dust contractor for an infringement on his rights.

In last week's letter I announced that the Commission for the revision of the promotions made during the war had finished its labours as far as the Generals were concerned. We now hear that the Commission has not ratified the nomination as Generals of Division of Admirals Jauréguiberry and Post-Captain Taurès, who had that grade conferred upon them by Gambetta in recompense for services rendered in the Army of the Loire; neither has the Commission admitted the promotion of three artillery Generals, who return to the grades they held before the war. All officers who broke their parole by escaping from Germany and subsequently serving against the German army will, it is announced, be dismissed the service. The Committee of Inquiry into Capitulations will commence to sit in the course of a few days.

We are promised shortly a most important Communist trial—namely, that of the assassins of Generals Clément Thomas and Lecomte—to be followed almost immediately by those of the assassins of Chaudéy and the hostages of La Roquette. The Parisians no longer take the smallest interest in the proceedings of the court-martials, and it is only some startling trial that will revive their interest in the doings of the Commune. The most interesting case of late has been the fresh trial of Rossel, sent by the Conseil de Revision before the Third Council of War. The appeal was grounded on an alleged misconstruction of the code enacting the penalty of death for desertion to the enemy. The defence was, that "armed rebels" did not come under that definition, but the Court decided otherwise, and the ex-delegate to war was recondemned to death. The appeals of the journalist Maret and the avocat Peyrouton have been rejected by the Conseil de Revision, which is now occupied in considering the appeal of Maroteau, the caricaturist, condemned to death about a fortnight since.

Apocryphal appeals, that of M. Laluyé and his fellow-accused against their sentence for defamation, at the suit of M. Jules Favre, has been rejected by the Cour de Cassation, certain legal formalities not having been attended to.

Large numbers of the Communists, rank and file, have recently been tried by the various courts-martial; those condemned have been sentenced to various terms of transportation or imprisonment.

The sale of the Empress Eugénie's personal effects recently took place at the Louvre. From dresses, lace shawls, down to house linen and underclothing, all has been sold. The elaborate cambric pillow-cases edged with deep lace; the fine Saxony damask table-napkins; the dainty underlinen; the wonderfully elegant peignoirs and dressing-gowns; the stockings of spun-silk and Shetland wool; the woollen wraps of all kinds; sorties de bain, &c., with silk and satin dresses, lace mantles; Cashmere shawls, every scrap of apparel, in fact, that her Majesty had left behind, have passed into the possession of old-clothes dealers and curiosity collectors, at a trifling cost.

The *Sicéle* having stated that several officers of the Satory camp collected together at a banquet had drunk to the health of Napoleon III., Marshal M'Mahon has protested in the *Journal Officiel*, in his own and officers' names, against all such unfounded rumours.

M. de Grammont, Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time of the declaration of war, has addressed a communication to the French newspapers, stating that he has in his possession the letter published by the *Figaro*, and signed by the Count de St. Vallier, former Ambassador at Stuttgart, in which that diplomatist—who now denies ever having written it—states that after much hesitation, and contrary to all his expectations, Wurtemberg has turned round and joined Prussia. The Duc de Grammont threatens to publish the letter should M. de St. Vallier continue to deny its authenticity.

The Duc de Penthièvre, son of the Prince de Joinville, has been provisionally authorised by M. Thiers to enter the French navy, his definitive situation to be left to the decision of the National Assembly.

The Hon. Sackville West has been accredited as Minister of Great Britain to the President of the Republic during the absence of Lord Lyons. The *Gazette de Paris*, in mentioning this nomination, states that Lord Lyons will not return to Paris until the question of the denunciation of the Commercial Treaty by the French Government has been definitively settled.

SPAIN.

The new Ministry, all the members of which belong to the Progressist party, has been constituted as follows:—Senor Malcampo, President of the Ministry and Minister of Marine; Senor Manuel Gomez, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Colmenares, Minister of Justice; Signor Angulo, Minister of Finance; Senor Bassoli, Minister of War; Senor Caudan, Minister of the Interior; Senor Montijo, Minister of Public Works; Senor Balaguer, Minister of the Colonies.

At a sitting of Congress, yesterday week, under the presidency of Senor Herrara, Senor Malcampo, the President of the Ministry, read a speech in which he declared that the Cabinet accepted the programme of the Zorrilla Ministry. He said that he would respect and cause the Constitution to be respected by all. He promised to continue the economies commenced by his predecessors, and said that, with regard to Cuba, he had resolved to maintain the policy agreed upon by the late Congress. The Chamber subsequently proceeded with the verification of the elections.

The Spanish naval division of the South Philippines is reported to have made a successful cruise against the pirates.

GERMANY.

M. Pouyer-Quertier, who left Paris on Saturday morning, and reached Berlin on Sunday, is said to be armed with full powers to conclude the Alsace Treaty with Prince Bismarck, who, as well as the Emperor, has also arrived at Berlin. Indeed, it is announced from Berlin that the disagreement respecting the Alsace Customs question may be regarded as settled. M. Pouyer-Quertier had a private conference with Prince Bismarck on Monday evening, when the principal topic of discussion was the payment of the fourth half milliard.

Herr von Abeken has been appointed Minister of State in Saxony, and been intrusted with the functions of the Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The members of the party of progress in the Bavarian Chambers are urging the question of Church and State upon the attention of the Government, who have promised to state their intentions on the subject in a short time.

The Protestant Congress at Darmstadt has passed a resolution declaring the exercise of ecclesiastical government in the Protestant churches of the land opposed to the achieved unity of the German people, and as at variance with the task of the

German Empire. The resolution states that the German nation demands a national Church which will give full liberty to convictions and scientific research.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The fête of the Emperor Francis Joseph was celebrated with enthusiasm in all parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The Lower Austrian Landtag has passed a motion to proceed with the elections of members to the Reichsrath, but only if the Reichsrath shall be convoked legally and constitutionally.

The legal investigation at Pesth of the workmen arrested on the charge of being connected with the International Society has terminated. The evidence proved that the accused were in direct communication with the Paris Commune, and received instructions from the association just mentioned. Three Hungarian deputies are compromised.

The Bohemian Landtag's Committee has drawn up a draught law in reference to the autonomy of Bohemia. Foreign affairs, war, and finance are recognised as Imperial questions. Other subjects are dealt with mainly in the same fashion as are those of Hungary at present. In the Diet, on Tuesday, the Nationality Bill and the new electoral regulations were read the second time, in accordance with the proposals of the committee.

SWEDEN.

The King closed the Riksdag last Saturday with a short speech from the Throne. His Majesty regretted that the national defence question should again have to be postponed.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Among the news just received from the Cape is an announcement that Basutoland (a region made familiar to the English public by the writings of African travellers) has been annexed to the Cape colony, being divided into four magisterial districts. Diamonds of large size continue to be found.

AMERICA.

GREAT FIRE AT CHICAGO.

The greater portion of Chicago has been laid in ashes. The fire broke out, on Sunday night, in the southern part of the city. The wind was blowing a gale from the south, and carried the fire through the heart of the city for miles. Thousands of buildings are destroyed; among them are all the banks, the railway depôts, the Courthouse, the water-works, and the principal hotel and stores, six grain elevators, and a multitude of private dwelling-houses. The *Times* correspondent says, in his telegram of Monday:—"In the central portion of the city the buildings are of stone, but in the other parts chiefly wood, and the street pavements are also wood. One half of the city is burnt, including the entire business section. The fire is still raging. Efforts have been made to stop the flames by blowing up buildings with gunpowder, but ineffectually. There being no supply of water, the firemen are powerless. The Mayor of Chicago is sending to other cities for aid and food for the destitute, numbers of people being homeless. There is great excitement throughout the country, and aid has been sent from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Detroit. The President has ordered food and clothing to be distributed from the military store in Chicago."

A subsequent despatch says, "The burnt section of Chicago covers upwards of two square miles in the heart of the city. It extends from Twelfth-street northwards. Everything has been burnt from the lake shore inland nearly one mile. The fire is still raging; but firemen from other places are arriving, and checking its progress towards south and west."

The progress of the terrible conflagration appears to have been arrested by noon on Tuesday, though not until the greater and best portion of the city was reduced to ashes. The following was telegraphed from Philadelphia to the *Times*:—"The fire at Chicago was this (Tuesday) morning believed to have been extinguished by the heavy rains of last night; but the telegraph-wires were then broken, preventing the arrival of any direct intelligence. The news came through St. Louis. In the course of the day a telegram from Chicago was received. It says the fire burnt all night in the northern part of the city, but at noon was under control. General Sheridan has telegraphed from Chicago that the fire has destroyed almost all that was very valuable in the city. The rains continue."

Through Reuter's office we receive the following telegram from New York, dated Tuesday:—"The conflagration in Chicago raged until an early hour this morning, when a heavy rain fell, extinguishing the flames. An area of five square miles has been destroyed. Hundreds of buildings were blown up to stop the progress of the fire. It is estimated that over 100,000 persons are homeless."

The fire is stated to have begun in a stable on Sunday night. A boy having, it is said, taken a kerosene lamp into a stable to milk a cow, the animal kicked the lamp over and set fire to the place. The burning fluid ran to the wooden pavements, and thus the flames were extended. As the fire progressed people became crazy with excitement, and many were trampled to death and others burnt. Five hundred persons are believed to have perished.

A telegram from New York, on Wednesday, states that a hundred dead bodies have been found. Forty plunderers and turbulent persons had been shot.

Not a business house, bank, insurance office, express office, hotel, or newspaper establishment is left in the south division of the city. The entire business portion of the north side, and a portion of the west, are consumed. In all, 12,000 houses are destroyed, as well as gas and water works. The people are huddled together like animals, and are dying from exposure and hunger. Mr. Mason, the Mayor, states that 100,000 people are homeless and starving. Tents and stores are being served out, and there is great need for all the aid that can be furnished.

The cities and towns throughout the States and Canada are subscribing liberally in aid of the sufferers. The railroads are transporting the relief stores free. Thousands of homeless families are encamped in the vicinity of Chicago, and the Government has sent 500 soldiers to act as a guard.

Chicago, with its population of 300,000, was the grand centre both of the export and import trade of the West, and the calamity has occurred at a season when that trade was approaching its height. About 400,000 tons of shipping were, directly or indirectly, engaged in it; twenty-four lines of railway meet there, and from 200 to 250 trains daily arrive and depart. Its traffic in grain, lumber, and provisions far exceeded anything known elsewhere; and, while its granaries and yards were thus filled, its magnificent warehouses were stored with the manufactured goods and articles of domestic luxury received from Europe in return for these riches. Chicago is beautifully situated on an inclined plane extending along the shores of Lake Michigan for many miles.

The discovery of the New York municipal frauds has been followed by the revelation of enormous defalcations by Colonel Hodge, paymaster of the regular army, extending back to 1864. Colonel Hodge, on the 10th ult., addressed a letter to General Brice, the Paymaster-General, informing that officer that he was unable to close his accounts, and that he

owed "the frightful amount" of about 450,000 dols., which sum he had lost during the last few years in stock speculations, "going deeper and deeper" in hopes of retrieving himself. Colonel Hodge further stated that he had no excuse for, or mitigation of, his offence to urge, and proposed to take the full consequences of his sins. He was accordingly conveyed under strict guard to Fort M'Henry, Baltimore, to remain there until tried by court-martial.

The Republicans have elected Mr. Noyes Governor of Ohio by an increased majority, and have also carried Pennsylvania and Iowa.

A riot occurred during the elections at Philadelphia, in which four persons were killed.

A telegram from New York on Thursday reports that prairie fires occurred in Wisconsin, destroying two villages, and that many lives were lost.

In the last nine months the value of tobacco unmanufactured imported was £2,078,274, and of manufactured £930,312.

The contract providing the necessary means for the construction of the St. Gothard Railway was signed on Monday.

The value of eggs imported in the month ended Sept. 30 was £100,595, and in nine months £988,482.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that Mr. Thomas Sidgreaves has been appointed Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, and Mr. E. G. Alston Queen's Advocate for Sierra Leone.

Twenty thousand dollars have been granted by the Government of Morocco to the families of three Spanish subjects lately murdered in its territory.

The marriage of Baron von Walterskirchen, Austrian Minister at Stuttgart, with Countess Hunyadz, took place on the 10th inst.

Kathedroun Effendi has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Constantinople, being the first Christian who has ever filled this office for the Ottoman Porte.

The Governments of Austria and Prussia have appointed the High Court of Mannheim to act as umpire between them in the dispute for the possession of certain lands in Silesia, which has remained for many years unsettled.

The next mails for Australia and New Zealand will be dispatched from London as follows:—New Zealand, via San Francisco, on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 19; Australia, via Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 28; via Brindisi, on the evening of Friday, Nov. 3.

François Tixier, of Dunkerque, who has saved more than fifty lives, and is said to have saved also thirty vessels from shipwreck, fell a victim to his devotion during a late storm. The municipal authorities of Dunkerque have given him a public funeral.

The chartered screw-steamer Cheops took her departure from Gravesend, on Tuesday, for Ceylon, via the Suez Canal, with reinforcements of Royal Artillery, first battalion of the 10th Foot, and 73rd Regiment, now serving in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

A telegram from Shanghai announces the death of Mr. John Markham, the British Consul at that port. He had long been connected with our consular service, and some of the most elaborate and carefully prepared reports respecting the commerce of China have been written by him.

A bluebook has been published comprising the reports of our Consuls in the East upon the manufacture of paper in Japan, addressed, through Sir Harry Parkes, to Lord Granville. They will serve to show that, whether or not there is any real ground for fearing that the supply of rags for the papermakers here may fail, at all events in the far East there are resources which might easily be utilised and imported into the West.

The Postmaster-General announces that, owing to the later dispatch from this country of the mail-packet for Halifax, Nova Scotia, the extra dispatch to Bermuda by West India packet, from Southampton for St. Thomas, notified for Dec. 18, will not take place. On the other hand, letters for Bermuda may with advantage be forwarded by the West India packet leaving Southampton on Nov. 2 next. Correspondence for Bermuda intended to go by the West India packets must be specially addressed "via St. Thomas."

The acquisition of Alaska by the United States promises to place some new articles of diet before the Americans. Indulgence in sea-lion meat and whale meat is recommended by the *Alaska Herald*, which assures its readers that these viands will "make a man virtuous and a woman corpulent." It intimates, however, that such dainties are not easy to digest unless washed down by an "aromatic draught of whale oil." An apothecary's advertisement in the same journal warmly extols "a chemical dilution of the most tender and delicate parts of that phosphoric animal the fur seal," which the editor elsewhere announces that he has tried, and found to be "the greatest propelling power of the age."

Mr. Hamilton Fulton, thinking that a tunnel could not be made under the Channel, proposes to construct a bridge to extend from Dover to Calais. The roadway of the bridge, he says, would only be sufficiently elevated above the surface of the high water of spring tides to prevent the waves from reaching the superstructure, and so reduce the cost of the structure to a minimum amount. In order as much as possible to prevent any unreasonable interference with the navigation, he proposes one or more opening bridges in every mile. The span of these opening portions would be of sufficient length to allow the largest vessels to pass through with facility.

Indian princes and nobles are wont to give handsomely when they give at all. *Allen's Indian Mail* states that the latest instance of such princely almsdeeds is furnished by the Rao of Cutch, who has just placed a sum of 50,000 rs. at the disposal of the East India Association. His example, we hear, will soon be followed by the chiefs and princes of Kattiwar and Guzerat, and it is not unlikely that the chiefs of the Dakhan will in their turn contribute freely to the same useful purpose. The association is fast becoming an established favourite with the people, in whose interests it was first embodied. Besides the present donation, his Highness of Cutch not long since subscribed 25,000 rs. to the founding of scholarships in Bombay University, in memory of Prince Alfred's (the Duke of Edinburgh's) visit to India. He is also said to have devoted 100,000 rs. to the Alfred High School at Mandvee, lately opened in honour of the same visitor; and he has largely increased his yearly payments to the schools in his province. Here, at any rate, is a Prince who understands his epoch.

While nearly half a dozen different expeditions are competing with each other for the honour of discovering the North-West Passage, an important discovery of another kind has been made in the Arctic Ocean. It has been found that the Kara Sea, which lies between Nova Zembla and the north of Siberia, is (contrary to the belief hitherto prevailing) perfectly navigable. Some Norwegian vessels have made their way thither without serious difficulty, though they had to

round Nova Zembla and to sail as high as the 75th parallel of north latitude. This discovery has greatly stimulated the long existing desire to explore the great Siberian rivers Obé and Yenisei, which have hitherto been deemed inaccessible by reason of the fact that they discharged their streams into the frozen waters of the Kara Sea. The Russian Government has already taken the matter in hand, and is organising exploring expeditions, at the same time inviting the assistance of the commercial world. A wealthy proprietor in Siberia has offered to build, at his own expense, a vessel for the exploration of the Obé, on which river the Siberian capital, Tobolsk, is situated. If these rivers should prove navigable throughout it is expected that the trade of Western Siberia will be greatly developed. Tobolsk is the city through which the Chinese caravans pass and to which are brought all the Siberian furs intended for Russia.—*Globe*.

Mr. Gladstone has written the following reply to a letter addressed to him by Messrs. William Low and George Thomas, containing a statement as to the proposed England and India Railway:—"I have read with much interest the pamphlet in which you have drawn so lucid an outline of the vast undertaking of a railway from London to Kurrachee and Bombay. After what has been accomplished in the present age it would be neither wise nor equitable to remain indifferent to the proposed undertaking because it is new or strange. It has this presumptive title to favourable attention—that its object is alike beneficial and important. But I do not conceive that the Government of this country is the proper judge of the important question whether that object is at present attainable. This is the business of capitalists and engineers. They are the proper authorities in the case, and it is to consent and concurrence among them that the Government must look in the first instance, before diplomatic or other public action can be entertained. It would be a grave error on our part were we to assume a responsibility which belongs to those who are to supply the means for the undertaking and to guarantee its execution. Nor do I see what more can now be stated on our part than that we should regard with favour, and should wish other Powers to regard in like manner, any well-devised plan for extending the intercourse between Europe and India."

THE HOMBURG GAMING HALL.

In the sham marble halls and gilded saloons of the Hombourg Kursaal, redundancy of decoration is made to supply the want of taste. But in spite of the vulgarity of their heavy ornamentation, as the interior of the building is plastered over with gold, it excites a good deal of admiration among recently arrived visitors. The rooms certainly present an imposing effect at night time when lighted up with hundreds of lamps, and crowded with promenaders, who keep passing incessantly from one apartment to another. The suppressed hum of conversation is broken only by the metallic voice of the banker, the jingling of gold and silver coin, and the clattering of the croupiers' rakes. During the height of the season the tables at this hour can be approached only with some difficulty; and much unseemly struggling often takes place among the more ardent players, who press eagerly forward to deposit their stakes, as though every turn of the roulette wheel were to be its last. Some of the new arrivals at Hombourg hover for a time around the tables, unable at first to summon up sufficient resolution to play; but, sooner or later, they are all drawn into the vortex. Other new comers, again, cannot restrain their eagerness; one or two deals at trente-et-quarante, one or two turns of the wheel at roulette, and they are deeply immersed. Young girls, who make their first venture with blushing timidity, exhibit uncontrolled delight at winning a florin or a five-franc piece, and many of them acquire all the confidence of old punters. Workers out of systems keep elaborate scores of the oscillations of the tables before they venture to play, and then sit down, with their little pile of florins, to steady, regular work; but, with all their care, a day or two suffices to wreck them, and they then retire from the inner circle of players to the outer circle of lookers on. Bold players who have made some lucky coups become the heroes of the hour on account of the magnitude of their stakes; but after a while bank-notes and rouleaux are abandoned for single louis, and even not unfrequently for florins. Then, he who was once the observed of all observers sinks into an ordinary spectator, after a certain period of distraction spent uneasily on the luxurious settees of the Kursaal, which must often be felt as beds of torture to unlucky gamblers.

The traditional suicide in the lake, which is constantly related, is merely one of the myths of the place. Winners and losers alike restrain their excitement. A smile, perhaps, lights up the faces of the former, while in the latter one can only detect a little knitting of the eyebrows or twitching of the lips. Even in bad cases a brief repose upon an adjacent couch, on which he will fling himself in despair, or a stroll on the terrace, will suffice to enable the loser to realise his situation, and apparently restore to him his usual equanimity. His cheerfulness, indeed, is gone; for life at Hombourg, without the means of playing, is a weary existence, and friends in a more prosperous condition are inclined to avoid him for fear he might wish to borrow money from them. Many losers, however, manage to get set up again with a florin or a louis, and, if lucky, reappear in the firmament from which they have been temporarily displaced.

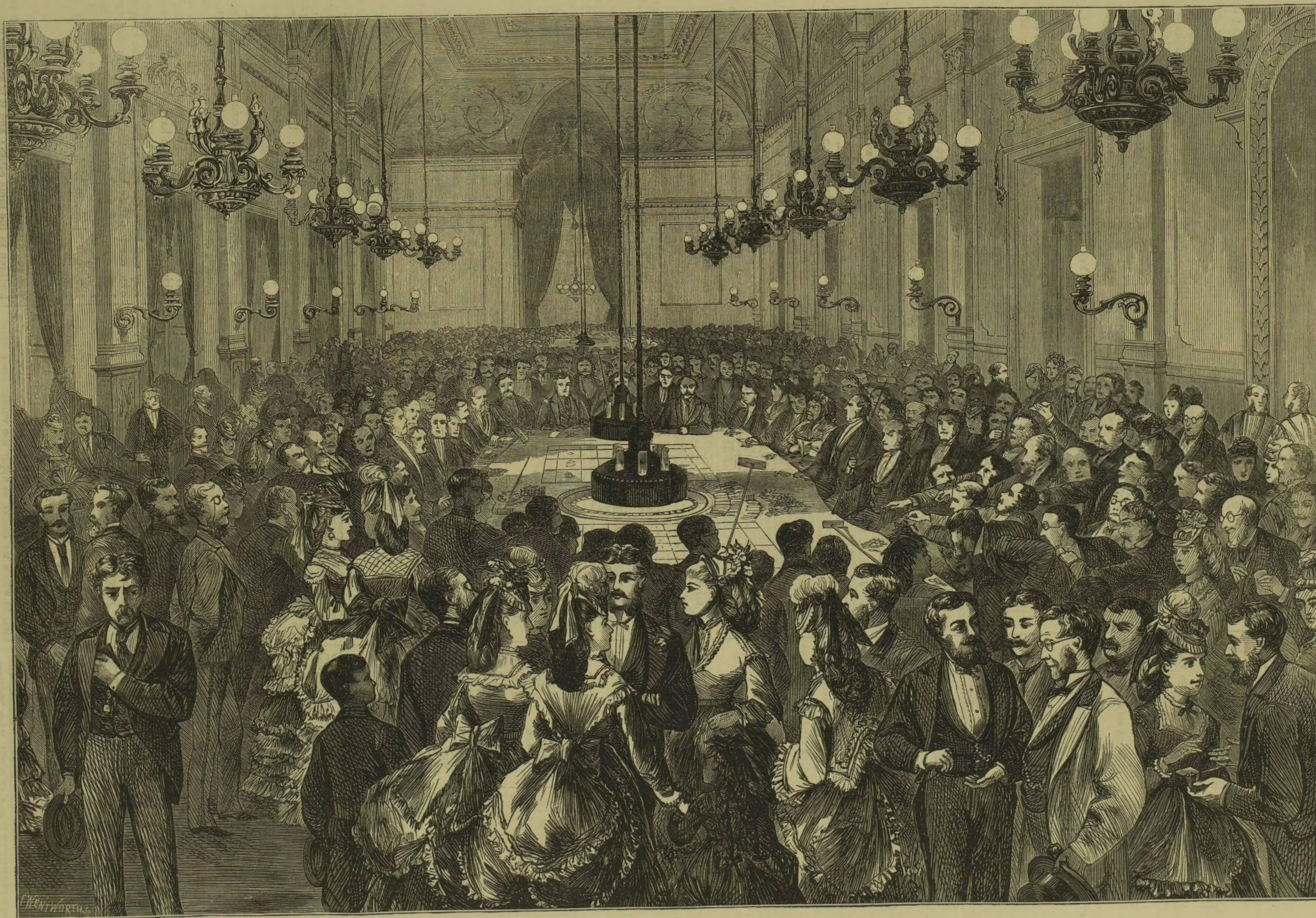
Among the frequenters of the rooms may be found representatives of almost every country of the globe. The English are of course there in great variety; of Russians and Poles not a few, generally either breaking the bank or being slowly but surely ruined by it; Americans and Jews, accompanied by their wives and offspring; foreign barons and counts of irreproachable costume, but of shady reputations; young and charming countesses, whose husbands, strange to say, have all died in remote quarters of the globe; and baronesses with titles unknown to the heralds, and derived from chateaux situated, if anywhere, *en Espagne*, or in the air.

Hombourg has changed somewhat of late years. Nowadays there are no Government Commissioners present in the rooms, and the wholesome rule of issuing tickets of admission, with the view of keeping out improper characters, is no longer enforced. Young children are, too, frequently brought to look on, and mere lads are even permitted to engage in play. Plunderers and pilferers swarm around the tables, and wrangling is constantly taking place, while the croupiers, either by accident or design, often deliberately sweep off the money of winners, a remonstrance rarely securing redress. In a word, the Hombourg administration is displaying more than the habitual insolence of success. It is under legislative sentence of suppression. Next season will be the last for all the public gaming establishments in Germany.

On certain nights the gardens of the Kursaal are illuminated; lamps light up the fountains and the gloomier walks, and the lawn, with its mock palm-trees hung with lighted lamps, is dotted with gay promenaders. Music floats through the air, and the terrace is alive with a lounging, gossiping crowd.



THE DORA VALLEY, MONT CENIS RAILWAY.



THE GAMBLING TABLE AT HOMBOURG.

BIRTHS.

At Adelaide, South Australia, the wife of Edward Hansar, C.E., of a son.
On the 8th inst., at Gask, the wife of James Shepherd, Esq., of Aldie, of a daughter.
On the 16th ult., at Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A., Ella, wife of Captain John Keely, formerly of Wexford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at the chapel of the British Embassy, Vienna, by the Rev. T. G. Johnson, Emily Jane, youngest daughter of the late Philip Harding, M.D., of Jersey, to Dr. Josef Johann Kilmanek.

On July 15, at St. John's Church, Ashfield, Sydney, by the Rev. C. J. Corlette, Richard Uniacke, Esq., second son of the late General Richard Uniacke, Royal Artillery, of Yonghal, in the county of Cork, and grandson of the late Redmond Uniacke, Esq., of Old Court, in the same county, to Fanny, only daughter of John Whitworth, Esq., of Santiago, South America, and niece of Sir Joseph Whitworth, Bart., of The Firs, Manchester.

On the 12th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Ealing, in the county of Middlesex, by the Rev. E. W. Rotton, Vicar of Ealing, assisted by the Rev. H. G. Hayden, Robert Charles Jay, Esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Thomas Jay, Esq., of Ridgway House, Dartmouth, to Helen Mary Wilkins, eldest surviving daughter of Henry Wilkins, Esq., surgeon, Ealing. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Compton Place, Sussex, Louisa Blanche, the beloved wife of Cecil George Savile Foljambe, Esq., of Cockle, aged 29.

On the 7th inst., at Scarborough, Mary Ann, wife of Edward Bilton, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

On the 9th inst., at her residence, 2, Northwick-terrace, St. John's-wood, Miss Charlotte Stewart, aged 46.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21.

SUNDAY, Oct. 15.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Benjamin M. Cowie, M.A., Minor Canon, Vicar of St. Lawrence's; Guildhall; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton, Archbishop of London.
Westminster Abbey, morning, the Rev. S. Flood Jones, Precentor of Westminster, and Priest in Ordinary to the Queen; afternoon, the Rev. Evan Nepean, Canon of Westminster, and Chaplain to the Queen.
Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, M.A., Vicar of St. Mark's, Norwood.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Professor Maurice, M.A.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, and of the House of Commons; Honorary Chaplain to the Queen; Honorary Fellow of King's College.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. E. M. Young, M.A., Assistant Master of Harrow School; 3 p.m., probably the Rev. A. Anger, M.A., Rector at the Temple.
MONDAY, 16.—The Houses of Parliament, Westminster, burnt, 1834.
Reopening of the Crystal Palace Company's School of Art.
Royal Naval Benevolent Society (at Willis's Rooms), noon.
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, noon.
TUESDAY, 17.—St. Paul's, installation of the new Dean, Dr. R. W. Church.
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
National Educational League, third annual meeting at Birmingham, 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—St. Luke the Evangelist.
Foxhunting begins.
National Educational League at Birmingham, 10.30 a.m., and 3 and 8 p.m.
London Diocesan Society, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, 19.—"Battle of the Nations," at Leipzig, ended with total defeat of Napoleon I., 1813.
FRIDAY, 20.—Moon's first quarter, 11.54 p.m.
Battle of Navarino (destruction of the Turkish fleet by the Allies' fleet, under Codrington), 1827.
SATURDAY, 21.—Venetia annexed to Italy by plebiscite, 1866.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
23 45	3 53	4 4	4 4	4 4	5 5	6 52

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Max. autn. read at 10 P.M.	Direction.				
October	4	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°			Miles.	In.
	5	29.707	49.7	40.9	73	4	43.9	58.6	W. NNW. WNW.	63	'00	'00
	6	29.794	49.0	44.2	85	6	36.2	59.1	WNW. WSW. SW.	260	'02	'00
	7	29.781	54.8	45.0	82	8	49.5	61.5	EW. SSW.	416	'14	'02
	8	29.651	53.9	43.8	84	10	53.5	61.5	SSW. NNW.	107	'02	'00
	9	30.226	44.8	38.0	79	1	35.5	53.9	NNW. WNW.	112	'00	'00
	10	30.583	46.8	47.1	84	5	30.9	55.7	WNW. N.E.	87	'00	'00
								N.E. E. S.E.	163	'00	'00	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (inches) corrected	29.703	29.702	29.836	29.572	29.915	30.193	30.480
Temperature of Air	51.80	52.30	57.40	59.90	48.20	47.40	47.60
Temperature of Evaporation	49.00	49.20	53.70	58.40	45.30	43.80	44.80
Direction of Wind	..	WSW	SW.	SW.	WSW	NNW	NNW

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton. —Triumph success. Free list suspended. —On MONDAY, OCT. 16, and during the week, her Majesty's servants will perform the laughable farce, *THE WIDOW IN THE RIGHT PLACE*, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. After which will be produced, at a quarter of eight, a new romantic and spectacular Drama, entitled *REBECCA*, founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel of "Ivanhoe," adapted by Andrew Halliday. Characteristic scenery by William Beverley. With the following powerful cast. —Mr. Phelps, Messrs. J. B. Howard, E. Rosenthal, J. Dewhurst, W. Macintyre, B. Egan, W. Morris, S. Dymally, J. Francis, Delman, Bruton, Miss Neilson, Misses Mattie Reinhardt, Fanny Addison, Kathleen Ryan, &c. Pencil Ball and Grand Tournament, with real horses and 300 auxiliaries, arranged by John Cornock. The overture and incidental music selected and composed by W. C. Levey. To conclude with a new farce, by Martin Beecher, entitled *No. 6, DUKE-STREET*. Doors open at half-past six, commence at seven. Prices from 6d. to 4s. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Reappearance of Mr. BUCKSTONE as Bob Acres in *THE RIVALS*; also of Miss Amy Sedgwick in *ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER*, written expressly for her by Maddison Morton, Esq. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—ROYAL NATIONAL OPERA.
Reopening of the Pit. In compliance with hundreds of requests, and in consequence of the overcrowding of the upper boxes, the Directors will restore the pit to the St. James's, commencing To-Night (Saturday). Crimson velvet chairs by Lyons. Morning Performance To-Day at Two o'clock. TO-DAY, in consequence of its success on Thursday, *LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR* will be repeated. Miss Blanche Cole will make her second appearance here. Mr. No. 11, the New Swedish tenor, in his great rôle. Doors open at half-past one. TO-NIGHT (Saturday), at Eight, Miss Rose Hersee will make her reappearance as Amina, and Mr. George Perren as Elvino (having been received with immense enthusiasm on Tuesday last), in *SONNAMBULA*. New Scenery and Dresses, full Ballet, Chorus, and Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Sydney Naylor. Prices: Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Pit Chairs, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Doors open at half-past seven. Box-office, Eleven to Six. On MONDAY, *TROVATORE*. On TUESDAY, *THE BOHEMIAN GIRL*. A Grand Morning Performance on Wednesday Morning at Two. Places may now be booked.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. BATEMAN. —SIXTH WEEK of the new play, *FANCHETTE*, *THE WILL O' THE WISP*, which, with its beautiful scenery, characterful costumes, music, and thoroughly excellent cast, is universally pronounced one of the most charming productions that have ever graced the London stage. Every Evening, at Seven, *BAMBOOZLING*—Mr. Charles Warner. At Eight, *FANCHETTE*, *THE WILL O' THE WISP*; characters by Miss Isabel Bateman, Miss G. Pauncefort, Mrs. F. B. Egan, Mr. H. Irving, J. R. G. Belmore, Mr. Addison, &c. Concluding with *TWICE KILLED*—George Belmore. Doors open at 6.30, commence at 7. Box-office open under the direction of Mr. H. Griffiths.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.
More fresh Talent. Novelty succeeds novelty in endless succession. First Appearance of Mr. Bevan's Wooden-Headed Family. The marvellous Equestrian Antelope and Mel Key THIS EVENING—the greatest novelty of the day. The whole of the metropolitan Journals unanimously agree that the present entertainment is the best ever witnessed. The Brothers Bizar (the new Sensation) nightly greeted with overwhelming applause. They will perform new tricks blindfold and enveloped in a sack. Every artist a star, every horse a picture. Open at Seven; commence at 7.30. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at 1.30. Prices 4s., 2s., 1s. 6d., and 1s.; Children under Ten half price. Omnibuses from all parts pass the door.

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1872,

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ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF

THE COASTING CRAFT OF ALL NATIONS,

BY E. WEEDON, AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1871; Continuation of the Diary of the Franco-Prussian War; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-seven years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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SURREY THEATRE.—Sole Manager, Mr. Shepherd.
WATCH AND WAIT. An astounding success. The entire press and public unanimous in its praise. Messrs. Henry Neville, Shepherd, Edgar, &c.; Messdames Maria B. Jones, Fanny Huddart, Shepherd, Julia Daly, &c. Private Boxes at all the Libraries.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment, entitled *NEAR RELATIONS*, written by Arthur Sketchley; and *ROMEO AND JULIET*, by Mr. Corney Neville, Shepherd, Edgar, &c.; at Eight, ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY AFTER-NOON, at Three, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give an Extra Grand and Illuminated Day Performance, being the twenty-fourth of the series of Monday Afternoon Entertainments. Most attractive Programme. Doors open at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight, all the Year Round. The sparkling and delightful entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely-crowded and fashionable audiences to this Hall for upwards of Seven Consecutive Years, without a single night's intermission, Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days alone excepted. Visitors to London should bear in mind that they must not confound the Performances of this Company with those given by the host of imitators now about the country assuming their title. The Christy Minstrels never have performed, never will perform, out of London. Fauteuil, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area only. Children in arms are not admitted. Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fees extra charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Keith, Prowse, Cheapside; Hay's, Cornhill; Austin's, St. James's Hall. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

GRAND LOAN EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS in WATER COLOURS, at the Gallery of the Institute, 53, Pall Mall, will OPEN MONDAY, OCT. 16, in aid of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION, Ventnor. These have been generously lent by the most renowned Private Collectors, and will even surpass those exhibited last year. Admission, 1s.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Miss ELIZABETH NEWMAN begs to announce she will commence her DRAMATIC READINGS on THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 26. Tickets, 5s. and 3s. each, of Mr. Mitchell, Old Bond-street; Mr. Hall, at the Rooms; and the principal Music-sellers. Admission, 1s.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW, 1871.—THE TWENTY-THIRD GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS will be held in BINGLEY HALL, on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, NOV. 25, 27, 28, 29, and 30, when Prizes to the amount of £2200 will be awarded. Prize lists, certificates of entry, and every information may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Entries Close on Saturday, OCT. 23. Offices—30, New-street, Birmingham. JOHN B. LYTTHALL, Secretary.

TO ISLE OF WIGHT.—INCREASED FACILITIES. THROUGH TRAIN and BOAT SERVICE, from Victoria, London Bridge, &c., as under:-

	Fast. a.m.	Fast. a.m.	Fast. a.m.	Fast. a.m.	A. p.m.	Fast. p.m.	Fast. p.m.	Fast. p.m.
Victoria .. Depart	6.50	7.45	9.50	11.40	2.0	2.50	4.0	4.55
Kensington	7.25	9.35	11.17	1.25	2.45	3.40	4.17
Chelsea	7.30	9.40	11.22	1.29	2.49	3.45	4.22
Clapham Junction	7.35	9.45	11.27	1.34	2.54	3.50	4.27
London Bridge	7.40	9.50	11.32	1.39	2.59	3.55	4.32
Portsmouth .. Arrive	..	7.0	8.0	10.0	11.50	2.5	3.0	4.10
Ryde	10.25	12.40	1.45	2.45	5.40	7.15	8.5
Cowes	1.15	1.15	3.5	3.5	7.55	7.55	—
Newport	1.55	1.55	3.25	3.25	8.25	8.25	—
Shanklin	11.34	1.21	2.31	8.48	6.31	8.4	9.34
Sandown	11.40	1.28	2.38	3.55	6.40	8.10	9.40
Ventnor	11.32	1.42	2.52	4.9	6.52	8.22	9.57

A. Cheap Train, Saturdays only. Single Tickets for all places in the Isle of Wight are available for two days (to break the journey at Ryde or Cowes), and Return Tickets for four days. By order, London Bridge Terminus. J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

BRIGHTON SEASON.—For Train Service from Victoria, Kensington, and London Bridge, see Time Tables of London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway; also page 48, and outside cover of "Bradshaw." Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets between London and Brighton available by all Trains.

Return Tickets for two days, and from Friday till Monday. Cheap Pleasure Tickets for day trips between Brighton and the attractive places on the South Coast and Isle of Wight.

The West-End Brighton Railway Office is at 39, Regent-circus, Piccadilly. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

REV. CHARLES VOYSEY.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL. Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at Eleven. Entrance for Free Admission in Langham-place; for Reserved Seats, in Mortimer-street. Tickets, 10s. 6d. per quarter. Apply to F. A. HANBURY, Esq., M.A., Hon. Secretary to the "Voysey Establishment Fund." Contributions to this Fund to be sent to J. Turle, Esq., M.D., Hon. Treasurer pro tem.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1871.

After many weeks of a dulness almost unprecedented, a period during which those who have chanced to omit newspaper reading have lost so little that they are not behind the rest of the world in the matter of general information, there is flashed across the Atlantic news of a kind to which we dislike to apply the vulgar term sensational, yet it is news that must move its most apathetic recipient. A magnificent city is in ashes.

This time there is no suspicion of exaggeration in the Transatlantic tidings. We have heard of earthquakes destroying whole islands, of waves submerging whole pro-

vinces, and we have waited for details, which, on arrival, have reduced the hideous and monstrous disasters to the rank of more or less important casualties. But in the case of Chicago there is little room for deception or imagination. The city was proverbially accessible, and the eyes of America were constantly upon it, and with good reason. That mighty heart of commerce has suddenly ceased to beat, and the effect is felt in half the cities of the Union. So fearful a conflagration has, we suppose, never been recorded in the history of civilisation. Its De Foe and its Pepys have yet to be heard of; but in the matter of magnitude and the destruction of property, the fire which they have commemorated was insignificant—be this said without making any other comparison of the events. For the fire of 1666 dealt with an aged city, rich in historic and artistic memorial, and the treasures that then perished were a loss to the world. The fire of 1871 has prostrated vast and costly edifices; but they were of the most modern type, and in a couple of years Chicago will probably be what it was this day week, or may have risen "more beautiful from its ashes." There is no sort of parallel between the events, except that both were huge conflagrations.

Yet, when an American takes down his Dryden (who is now probably more studied across the seas than here), and turns to the wonderful description of our Great Fire in the "Annus Mirabilis," he will find some curious coincidences. Our own poet deals with the disaster of 1666 as directly brought down upon us as a judgment for our pride of wealth and of luxury. We were swelled "with our late successes," and we "urged an unseen fate to lay us low." Chicago has been incessantly stormed at both by moralists and by rivals for being haughty, vicious, and luxurious, and no doubt to-morrow her fate will be "improved" in a thousand pulpits. Then, again, the origin of the catastrophe was as low as that of our own Fire. "Pudding-lane" was long a by-word with those who were not displeased with the humiliation of proud London, and country squires jeered and country chaplains droned over the base beginning of the misfortune. The Chicago fire commenced, we are told, in a stable, in which a boy milking a cow threw down a kerosene lamp. The cow's home has destroyed "the skunk's hole."

Such was the rise of this prodigious Fire, Which in mean buildings first obscurely bred, From thence did soon to open streets aspire, And straight to palaces and temples spread.

Nay, the very circumstances of the hour were similar, for the later fire began at night, and on the night of a Sunday.

The diligence of trades and noiseful gain And luxury more late, asleep were laid.

Such efforts as the citizens of King Charles's time could make to subdue the flames were probably made, though at that period the means of resistance were small, and the authorities were notoriously helpless, as they remained, indeed, up to the time of the Lord George Gordon riots, when the Mayor of London ran about wiping his face and piteously crying that nobody would mind what he said. But if London or Chicago had possessed the most powerful water machinery conceivable, and had known how to use it, all would have been the same, for the fire had an ally of terrible potency. London went down, for

From the east a Belgian wind

His hostile breath through the dry rafters sent, The flames impelled soon left their foes behind, And forward with a wanton fury went.

We will quote little more, and if we send readers to the original we shall do a good thing. But there are two lines we would add:-

A quay of fire ran all along the shore, And lightened all the river with a blaze.

In London, as in Chicago, a vast reservoir, utterly useless, reflected the fires which it could not be made available to subdue. Another agent was tried, however, on the Thames bank, under the direction of the King. "The powder blows up all before the fire." This agent was, we read, used in Chicago; but the fierce violence and rapidity of the burning were too much for the engineers, and the "amazed flames did not stand gathered in a heap," but mockingly pursued their course of destruction.

So much for a few of the coincidences; there are some others, but we have not space to point them out. But there is one thing more to remember, and we rejoice that already both the Americans here and our fellow-citizens have shown that it is not forgotten—we mean the duty which is owed to those who have been suddenly rendered homeless. It is said that there are 100,000 of these. We may well leave the men of the United States to take their own course; their hands are ever open in the cause of humanity, and no doubt assistance is pouring in from all parts of the Union. The American nation is doing the work which, in 1666, was done in the name of the King:-

The father of the people opened wide His stores, and all the poor with plenty fed.

But Englishmen may fairly claim to be as ready as their brethren in the same cause; and it is scarcely necessary to remind the former of the noble conduct of the latter during the Irish famine and the cotton famine, for we do not need stimulants to duty. A subscription fund has been opened for the aid of the Chicago sufferers, and that announcement is, we think, all that need be made. If we

add no words of sympathy with our American brethren on the destruction of one of their splendid cities, we abstain only because we feel that they would hold such sympathy as needless. They do not take such misfortunes to heart, and we doubt not that already plans for the restoration of Chicago are in progress. We therefore take leave of the subject, with two more lines from "glorious John":—

Methinks already from this chymic flame
We see a city of more precious mold.

THE COURT.

The Queen has continued to make favourable progress towards recovery. Her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has, during the week, generally driven out twice each day.

On Wednesday week the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children and the Duke of Edinburgh, visited the Queen at Balmoral Castle, and remained to luncheon. In the evening Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice went to a ball given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Aberfeldie Castle.

On the following day Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Victoria and Princess Ella of Hesse, drove to Tillypronie and visited Sir John Clark. Prince Arthur arrived at the castle from Gordon Castle, where his Royal Highness had been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Richmond.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed in the castle by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, minister of Crathie. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold also attended Divine service in Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Smith, minister of North Leith, officiated.

General Blumenthal arrived at Balmoral on Monday.

Prince Arthur and Prince Louis of Hesse have had good sport, shooting, fishing, and deerstalking. On Saturday last Prince Arthur killed two fine stags in the woods of Ballochbuie. His Royal Highness will proceed to Inverary Castle early next week on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Argyll. The Prince has become a patron and liberal donor to the Royal Naval School, New-cross.

The Lord Chancellor has succeeded the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone as Minister in attendance upon the Queen.

The Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Mary Lascelles have succeeded Lady Churchill and the Hon. Flora Macdonald as Lady in Waiting and Maid of Honour to Her Majesty. Lord Charles Fitzroy has arrived at the castle as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the members of their youthful family, continue at Aberfeldie Castle. On Wednesday week the Prince and Princess gave a ball to the tenantry, servants, and dependents, upon the several Royal estates. Dancing commenced at half-past nine o'clock, in the ball-room adjoining the castle. The various members of the Royal family from Balmoral and the Duke of Edinburgh were present, as were also Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting at Balmoral and Aberfeldie Castles, and the officers of the 93rd Regiment, stationed at Ballater. On the following day the Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh went deerstalking around Lochnagar. Three fine stags were killed, which were exhibited in the customary manner, by torchlight, after dinner. During the display their Royal Highnesses joined in the Highland fling to the sound of the bagpipes. Yesterday (Friday) week the Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh killed each two stags. On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses went to a deer-drive at Invercauld, when the Duke killed two stags. The Princess drove to Lochmuick, and had a picnic. The Prince and Princess will proceed to Drumlanrig Castle early next week, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. In accordance with the latest arrangements, their Royal Highnesses will leave Aberfeldie Castle for Sandringham House during the first week in November, and will there celebrate the Prince's birthday by a county ball on the 9th. The Prince, who is a member of the Philanthropic Lodge of Freemasons at King's Lynn, is expected to attend the provincial banquet in November.

PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Campbeltown, on Monday, from Machriishloch, and proceeded to Mr. Stewart's residence, Stronvar House. His Lordship, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Argyll and Bute Artillery Brigade, afterwards inspected the Campbeltown Artillery Volunteer Corps. The Princess and the Marquis remained the guests of Mr. Stewart during the night, and left on the following day in the Duke of Argyll's yacht Columbia for Stonefield, on a visit to Mr. Colin G. Campbell.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived at Blenheim Palace from Glenquoich, Invergarry.

The Marquis of Ormonde has arrived at Kilkenny Castle his seat in Ireland.

The Marquis of Carmarthen has arrived at Hornby Castle, Catterick, Yorkshire.

The Earl and Countess of Desart have arrived at Desart House, in the county of Kilkenny.

Earl and Countess Vane have arrived at Plas Machynlleth, their seat in Montgomeryshire, from Wynyard.

The Earl and Countess of Dalkeith have left town for the Duke of Buccleuch's seat, Drumlanrig Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury have arrived at Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Eglington at Eglington Castle, Ayrshire.

The Earl of Wilton has left town for Newmarket. The Countess has gone to Heaton Hall, near Manchester.

Lord Lyons has arrived at Norfolk House, St. James's-square, from Paris.

The marriage of Lady Agnes Duff, youngest daughter of the Earl of Fife, and Viscount Dupplin, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoul, was solemnised, on Wednesday week, in the private chapel at Mar Lodge, Braemar, Aberdeenshire. The bridesmaids were Ladies Constance and Muriel Hay, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Hope and Miss Mildred Hope, nieces of the bride; and Miss Carington Smith, Captain Walter Duncombe, 1st Life Guards, acted as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, assisted by the Rev. James Davidson, private chaplain to the Earl of Fife. The presents were numerous and costly, including a magnificent Indian shawl from the Queen and a diamond watch-chatelaine from the Prince and Princess of Wales.

By express permission of the Queen, the remains of the late Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne will be interred within the fortress of the Tower, of which he was Constable.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Beattie, J., to be Chaplain to the Brentford Union.
Brigstocke, M., Vicar of Albrighton, Shrewsbury.
Chamberlayne, E. T., Rector of Witherley, Leicestershire.
Clarke, T. Foster, Vicar of Denton, Otley; Vicar of Rotherne.
Gale, Isaac Sadler, Rector of St. John's, Bristol; Vicar of Kingston.
Gibbs, G. Frederick, Curate of Bentham; Vicar of St. Michael's, Downholme.
Hewett, W. H.; Vicar of South Searle, Notts.
Hey, Canon; Succentor in York Cathedral.
Laidley, William; Vicar of West Teignmouth, Devon.
Layton, H.; Minister of the new Church of St. Saviour, Brownhill, Batley.
Lindsay, Henry, Rector of Kettering; Honorary Canon of Peterborough.
Ridley, G.; Rector of Crosby Garrett, Westmorland.
Stewart, D. D.; one of the six preachers of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury.
Wallace, Neason W. A., Curate of Hanging Heath; Rector of Bayford.
Whitehead, A.; Vicar of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet.
Wyberg Christopher; Incumbent of Healaugh, near Tadcaster.

Lord Sudeley and Mr. Dent have each contributed £500 to the restoration of Winchcomb Church, Gloucestershire.

The Venerable William Pollock, D.D., in consequence of continued ill-health, has resigned the Archdeaconry of Chester.

The Archbishop of York will hold a levée of the clergy for the transaction of business, without previous appointment, at the palace, Bishopthorpe, York, to-day (Saturday).

Her Majesty has granted to the Dean of Manchester a dispensation from cathedral residence for six months, in consideration of his infirm health and advanced age.

A handsome silver épergne (supplied by Messrs. Martin and Co., of Cheltenham, at a cost of £46) has been presented to the Rev. John Hugh Burgess, by the parishioners of Burfordcum-Fulbrook, in grateful remembrance of his zealous and efficient good works amongst them.

Lord Wrottesley, on Monday, laid the foundation-stone of a new church for the district of St. Mary, Hurst-hill, Sedgley, Birmingham. The edifice will be erected in the Old English style of architecture, at a cost of £4000, towards which the committee have already raised about £3000.

The new church of St. Chad, at Kirby, was consecrated, on Wednesday week, by the Bishop of Chester. Lord Sefton, to whose munificence the erection of the edifice is principally due, laid the foundation-stone in March, 1869, but the masons' strike considerably delayed the progress of the work. The cost of the structure will be from £14,000 to £15,000.

The Rev. John Sellwood, Vicar of Shute, near Axminster, committed suicide with a razor on Thursday week. He had a fit in the course of the morning, and afterwards slept, but awoke screaming "I shall die," and cut his throat before he could be stopped. The deceased, who was forty years of age, was appointed to the living by the Chapter of Exeter in 1850, and he was much respected by the people of the district.

On the 28th ult. the parish church of St. Michael's, Appleby, in the county of Leicester, after some extensive alterations and improvements, especially in the chancel, was reopened for Divine service by the Bishop of Peterborough. Among other additions and improvements in the church was a beautiful stone pulpit, erected to the memory of the Rev. F. B. Falkner, the late Head Master of Appleby School, by his late pupils, in testimony of their love and reverence for their lamented instructor and friend.

The church of St. Mary-de-Castro, Guernsey, has lately been enriched with a handsome stained-glass window, in memory of Admiral Lord de Saumarez (formerly of Saumarez, in that parish), at the sole cost of his grandson, the Hon. James Saumarez, of the British Embassy, Paris. A memorial church is about to be erected on Tower-hill, one of the worst parts of St. Peter-Port, Guernsey, in memory of the late Rector, the Rev. C. S. Guille, and his unremitting labours in that parish. The estimated cost is £3000, nearly the whole of which has been got together by public subscription within six months of the scheme being set on foot.

The Church Congress was opened, on Tuesday, at Nottingham. In the morning the Bishop of Manchester preached at St. Mary's Church, and spoke of the scientific inquiries of the age. He refused to regard as an enemy to religion an honest inquirer who, to use the expression of a scientific man, asked questions of God. He dwelt strongly on the necessity of the clergy keeping pace with the time. In the afternoon the Bishop of Lincoln delivered the inaugural address in the Mechanics' Hall. His Lordship's address was in the shape of a review of the progress of the Christian faith during the last three hundred years. After tracing the vicissitudes through which the Church had passed, he briefly sketched her duties in the present day. In Dr. Wordsworth's opinion she should not stoop to a cowardly compromise of the truth, nor allow herself to be entranced in the illusory dreams of a hollow conciliation. The Church would not move an inch from the Divine pedestal on which she stood, but would open her arms to clasp all in her bosom. The subject of education was afterwards discussed. In the evening the Archbishop of York preached in St. Mary's church to a crowded congregation. On Wednesday Canon Gregory, of St. Paul's, read a paper on the duties of the Church in relation to its connection with the State, which led to a long and animated discussion.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Dr. Liddell, the Dean of Christ Church, on being re-elected Vice-Chancellor, on Monday, reviewed the past academical year, and spoke generally in praise of the condition of the University, but strongly reprobated the misconduct of the undergraduates at the Encenia, a repetition of which would involve the cessation of the commemoration or his own refusal to countenance it by retaining the office of Vice-Chancellor. He hoped that the changes now in progress in the University examinations would be soon completed, and suggested the harm resulting to academical studies from frequent alterations. He concluded by speaking of the inquiry which the Prime Minister proposed to institute into the state of the college revenues.

The elections to the vacant demys in Magdalen, value £95 per annum, tenable for five years, have been announced:—In classics—A. Cardew, Winchester College, and O. Parsons, Lewes Grammar School and London University; in mathematics—R. R. Corkling, Manchester School; in natural science—R. E. Steel, Manchester School; G. R. Christie, Magdalen College School. Proxime accesserunt—in natural science—B. Hainsworth and W. F. Hopwood, Manchester School. There were sixty-six candidates.

Merton election has terminated as follows:—Mathematical Postmastership—F. G. Stokes, Cowbridge School; Jackson Scholarship in Natural Science—G. S. Lane, Cheltenham School. The examination was the same as Magdalen.

The Company of Grocers, London, having offered two exhibitions of £25 a year each, tenable for three years, for the benefit of unattached students, the final examination for such exhibitions will begin on Oct. 20, in the office of the Delegacy, and applications must be made on or before Oct. 17.

Graces will be granted and degrees conferred on the following days this year:—Nov. 2 and 16, Dec. 1, 7, 14, and 16.

The Rev. John Thomas Lys, Senior Fellow of Exeter, died at his residence, near Oxford, on Wednesday week, at the age of seventy-nine.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Rev. James Mozley, B.D., as Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church, in succession to Dr. Robert Payne Smith, now Dean of Canterbury.

The Oxford School of Science and Art, in connection with the Science and Art Department of the Council on Education, South Kensington, have been granted the use of the New University Museum, where lectures will be given this month on Mathematics (Elementary), Magnetism and Electricity, Animal Physiology, and Inorganic Chemistry.

The preliminary examination in Music will begin at Oxford on Nov. 8.

CAMBRIDGE.

Dr. Henry S. Wilam has been appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy. He held a similar office in Edinburgh University.

The undermentioned have been elected to sizarships at St. John's; the names are arranged alphabetically:—Easther, Edmonds, Henderson, Knightley, Langley, M'Laren, Marshall, Milner, Mosley, Ohm, Oliver, Pinck, Rawson, Thomas, Wellacott, Wing. The undermentioned were elected to exhibitions:—Downman—Easther. Baker—M'Laren. Lupton and Hebblethwaite—Pinck, Scaife. Shrewsbury School—Brooke. Robins (Sutton Valence)—Kelley. Somerset (Manchester)—Ohn; (Marlborough) Cox; (Hereford) Vale, Pearson. Johnson—Mosley, Sheild. Monstevan (Peterborough)—Billingham.

Professor Sedgwick's state of health is such as to interfere with the delivery of his usual course of lectures during the academical year. His place will be temporarily taken by Professor John Morris, of University College, London.

The Vice-Chancellor has promulgated a copy of the electoral roll as at present existing. It comprises 292 names, and is headed by those of the Duke of Devonshire, LL.D., Trinity, Chancellor; and the Earl of Powis, LL.D., St. John's, High Steward. The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that he will attend at the public schools on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at ten a.m., to hear publicly any objections to the said list, on the ground of any person being placed on or omitted from it.

The Cambridge committee for conducting lectures for women have issued a programme for the Michaelmas Term. The fee is one guinea per term for each course; but persons engaged in or preparing for the profession of education will be admitted by payment of half a guinea. Particulars can be obtained of Mr. H. Sidgwick, Trinity College. An exhibition of £40 per annum will be offered for competition among the senior candidates at the Cambridge Local Examination for Women, to be held in 1871. A fund has been formed for the purpose of assisting persons coming to Cambridge to attend the lectures.

The undermentioned were, on Thursday morning, elected Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, after competitive examination among sixteen candidates:—Dr. Michael Foster, prelector in physiology in the college; John Maitland Thompson, third in first class of classical tripos, 1870; James Whitehead Lee Glaisher, second wrangler, 1871; Alexander Francis Kirkpatrick, second in first class of classical tripos, 1871; John Hopkinson, senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman, 1871.

On Wednesday the annual meeting of the Convocation of Queen's University was held in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, when Professor Nesbitt moved the following resolution:—"That we declare our combined adherence to the principles of united and non-sectarian University education in Ireland, and that we have with unalloyed pleasure seen the course lately taken by the board of Trinity College, Dublin, in declaring their willingness that every office, both in the University and in the college, should be open to persons of all denominations. That, in the opinion of the Convocation, any measure not involving the omission from public University education of the religious element would be incompatible with proper University training and highly prejudicial to the interest of learning." The motion having been seconded, Mr. O'Donnell moved an amendment; but, after considerable discussion, the original resolution was adopted.

Professor Huxley was present, yesterday week, at the opening of the session of Owens College; and, in moving a vote of thanks to Professor Core for a lecture he delivered on "Kepler as a Scientific Investigator," spoke at some length on the modes of pursuing scientific inquiry.

The autumnal series of lectures and entertainments in connection with the City of London College was opened, last week, with an address from the Rev. Canon Gregory.

Yesterday week the opening lecture of the Department of Evening Classes at King's College was delivered by Mr. Adams, Professor of Natural Philosophy; and Mr. A. J. D'Orsey gave a lecture on Public Reading and Speaking at the college on Wednesday.

A new grammar school was opened at Maidstone, on Tuesday, in the presence of a large muster from the town and neighbourhood.

The Newcastle College of Physical Science, in connection with the University of Durham, was opened last Saturday, when twenty-three students were entered on the books.

The War Secretary has approved of the limits of age of candidates for admission to Woolwich Academy being as follows:—For the Winter Examination, 1871-2, sixteen to nineteen years; for the Midsummer Examination, 1872, sixteen to eighteen years and a half; for subsequent examinations, sixteen to eighteen years.

E. F. Gilbard, Esq., B.A., late Scholar of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the Second Mastership of Sir W. Turner's Grammar School, Coatham, Redcar.

The Osborne Exhibition at Rossall School, value £50 a year for three years, has been awarded to Mr. G. W. Gent, Gold Medallist R.G.S., and Scholar of University College, Oxon.

Mr. John Curtois, B.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, has been appointed Second Master of Bishop Auckland School.

The new school on Erasmus Smith's foundation, generally known as the High School, Dublin, on its first anniversary, last week, had 136 pupils in attendance on the rolls.

A new church was consecrated on St. Michael's Day in the mission district of Ballyconree, Connemara, by the Bishop of Tuam. The foundation-stone of the church was laid about two years ago by the Rev. A. Dallas, the founder of the Irish Church Missions, which was the last public act he performed before his death. The endowment has been most generously provided, in connection with the West Connaught Endowment Society, by Lieutenant-General Hall, C.B., in memory of his daughter, Anne. This church forms the twelfth which has been erected within the limits of the original union of Ballynakill, and is a remarkable proof of the vitality and progress of the Church in Western Connaught.



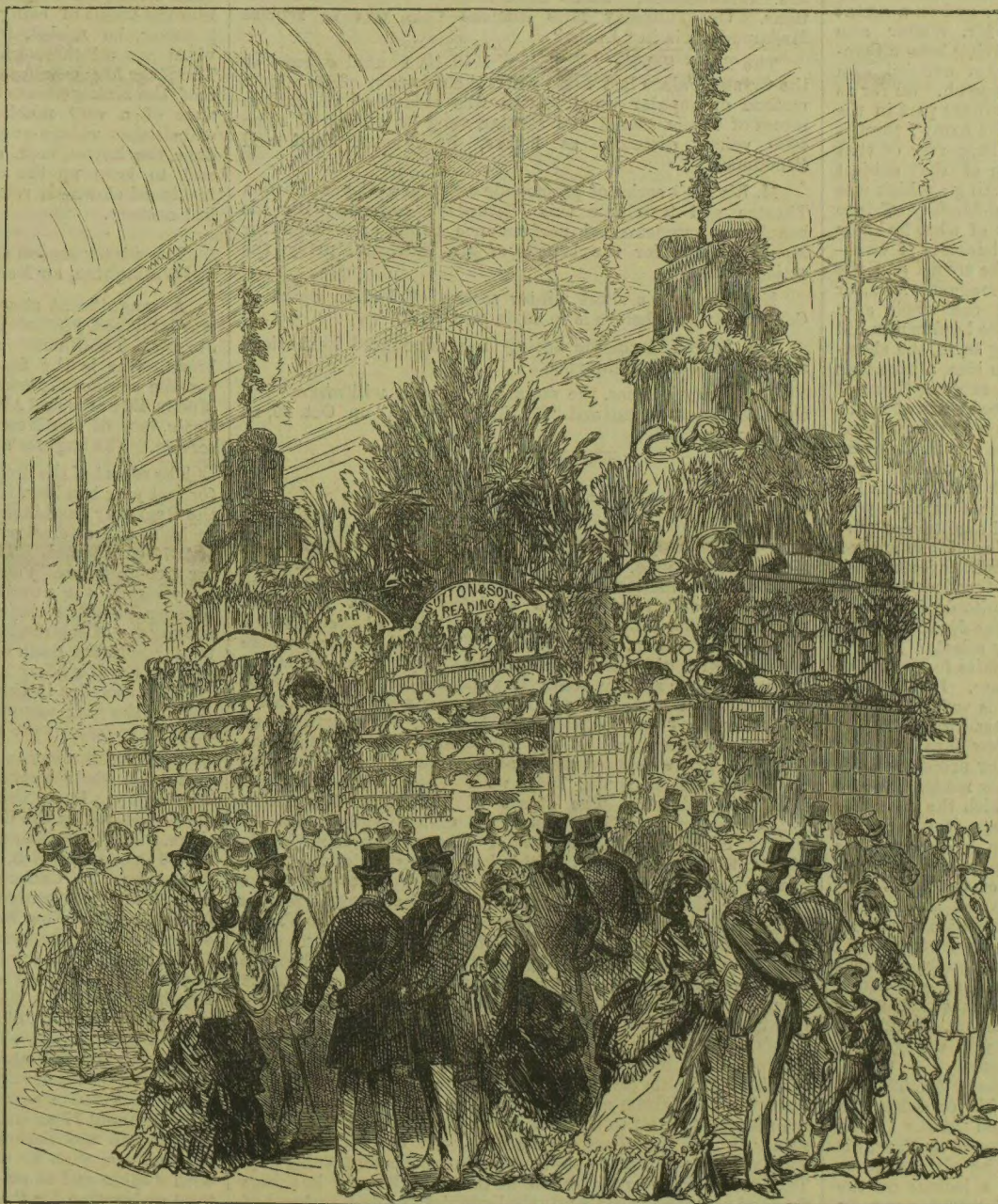
THE VINTAGE OF MEDOC: CUVIER OR PRESSING-HOUSE AT CHATEAU D'ESTOURNEL.



THE VINTAGE OF MEDOC: THE CUVIER AT CHATEAU LAFITTE.

THE VINTAGE OF MEDOC.

Some account of the vine-growing district of Médoc, near Bordeaux, was given last week, to accompany our view of the Château Lafitte vineyard, which produces one of the best varieties of claret wine. The subject of two illustrations in this Number is the place in which the grapes are pressed, in the *cuvier* or vats provided for that use; this building is called the *cuvier*, and is an essential adjunct to the vineyard. The best bunches are carefully picked out, and the best grapes of each bunch, to yield an unpressed liquor. They are put into a large vat, called the *cuve-mère*, where they are laid to the depth of 15 in. or 20 in.; a gallon or two of cognac brandy is then poured over the first layer, and a second layer of choice grapes is put in, followed by another large dose of brandy, or some other spirit, to excite the vinous fermentation. The *cuve-mère*, when quite filled, is closed so as to exclude the air, and, covered with blankets or wrappers, is left to its own working about a month, after which the liquor is drawn off. The ordinary grapes, meantime, as fast as they are brought in and picked, are pressed by the feet of men, dancing briskly to the liveliest tune a couple of fiddlers can play. The whole mass is then cast into the vats, where the fermenting process naturally takes place. The vats are emptied as soon as the liquor is cold, which is after the lapse of from eight to ten or twelve days. A certain portion of the more highly fermented wine, from the *cuve-mère*, is added to that in each barrel taken from the ordinary *cuvier*. Six months after the vintage, in March of the next year, the wine is racked, or transferred to a fresh cask, and sometimes fumigated with sulphur, to check acetous fermentation. This operation is



HARVEST TROPHY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

repeated before the great heats of summer, and probably a third time in the following October, care being taken to do it in fine, clear weather. It is usual to strengthen the wines of Bordeaux with a mixture of good Hermitage, and Roussillon is also employed for this purpose with the second-rate clarets. No other admixture is justifiable or can be attempted without destroying the wholesome and agreeable qualities of the wine.

THE HARVEST TROPHY.

The seasons of the year, in their beautiful and beneficent alternation, may fitly be celebrated with festive trophies, or with choral songs and dances, or with gladsome processions, at a place of popular entertainment. The Crystal Palace has, in the present month of October, added to its constant attractions a novel object of gazing and wondering contemplation. A grand harvest trophy, designed and constructed by Messrs. Sutton and Sons, of the Royal Berks Seed Establishment, Reading, has been erected in the north part of the nave. This very picturesque and interesting monument of the bounties of Nature consists of a diversified collection of grain plants and other grasses, roots, fruits, and all kinds of useful vegetable produce, built up in a superb architectural edifice, with towers rising to the height of 25 ft. It contains fine sheaves of corn, wheat, barley, oats, and rye, more than 200 varieties of grass, some flax and hemp, seventy-five kinds of potatoes, many sorts of turnips and cabbages, seventy-five dishes of apples and pears, lovely clusters of grapes, and quantities of other fruits raised from English soil. Besides these choice samples of growth and ripeness there is a show of agricultural and horticultural implements.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

It is only natural that, when two of the members for Hampshire intercommunicate with their constituents, they should have something to say of the campaign which has been waged in mimic fashion on what may be called their native heaths. Accordingly, the other day, when an agricultural association of the county, which has long been familiarly and proverbially associated with hogs—not in an offensive, but a merely baconic sense—met near Newbury, Mr. W. Bramston Beach and Mr. Selater-Booth predeterminedly fell into disquisition on the recent military manoeuvres. In the House Mr. Beach is well enough known, being one of those mildly ambitious members who like to take part in every great debate, and are content to deliver themselves to the detachment of representatives which compose the audience during the hours of restoration in general; and his manner is precise, his elocution measured, and he looks exceedingly grave and impressed with his subject. If you do not listen attentively you may conceive a notion that something very sage and suggestive is being said. As a yeomanry officer—a part which, in the absence of uniform, you would have some difficulty in supposing that he could look with any particular exactitude—he evidently has acquired some smack of military phrase, and this he displayed when he was speaking of the manoeuvres, and he was eloquent on the shortcomings of the supply department in the case of the famous Hants Light Cavalry, which was the only volunteer corps of horse that joined the forces, who, having been for twelve hours in the saddle, found themselves halted for the night on a barren heath, without supplies for horse or man. Anyone who has seen the racing pace at which this cavalry corps can and does go, can imagine that they might have been so swift and active in their movements that they outstripped naturally the more tardy control waggons, and were not easily discovered at the end of the day. In Mr. Selater-Booth there has been found an instance of the comparative facility with which a country gentleman who attends to county business can be moulded into a tolerably adequate Government official. This gentleman had during the first ten years that he sat in Parliament come out from amongst the mere back-benchers, and therefore it was no surprise that, in 1867, he should have been created Secretary to the Poor-Law Board, in the then Conservative Government, the Poor-Law Board being, perhaps, the department of all others on entering which a country gentleman could not be wholly ignorant of what he had to deal with. In that function he acquitted himself well; and not the less because during the greater part of his tenure the President was in the House of Lords, and he had to represent the Board in the Commons; so that, when he was appointed by Mr. Disraeli to the Financial Secretaryship to the Treasury, no one gainsaid the selection. At the present time he holds a secondary prominent place on the front Opposition bench, and is one of those who are always chosen for Select Committees, and sometimes as chairman of those bodies. No doubt in Hampshire, for all these reasons good enough, he is a tremendous person, and speaks *ex cathedra* on bucolical occasions like that to which we are referring. Though practical enough as a legislator of modern times, Mr. Selater-Booth has about him a smack of Toryism, and something of the spirit of that creed is to be traced in the way in which, the other day, he rated the Press for the too free criticism on our military condition, which had, as he said, done much mischief by impressing the world with the idea that our military position was contemptible to the last degree—a notion, he cheerily added, which the recent spectacle had gone far to disabuse.

When Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and his ex-colleague in the representation of Berks, Sir Charles Russell, meet their constituents, the talk almost inevitably becomes military; and on a recent occasion when, with these gentlemen, Mr. Walter also appeared, the circumstance of the latter having been a Commissioner under the Military Manoeuvres Act entitled him also to infuse a little Army flavour into his speech. So far as we can remember, Mr. Walter took no prominent part in the discussions on the abolition of purchase in the Army; though we believe that he was not a whole and full supporter of that measure. At any rate, he made no mention of that subject on the occasion to which we are now referring; which was judicious, as it might have sent Colonel Loyd-Lindsay off into a vein of controversy. Something he did say of what he knew with regard to the manoeuvres, and very satisfactory it was—namely, that such had been the conduct of the troops and the management of the movements that no damage to land, or fences, or trees had been done, and that the whole sum demandable for compensation for injury by the landowners did not amount to £300. On that fearfully boring topic, the shortcomings of the last Session, he contributed an idea, attributing it, as he did, to the utter demoralisation of the existing House of Commons, which had its origin in the disturbed state of men's minds, whether arising from the contemplation of the political convulsions in Europe or the immense interest felt in the great Tichborne case. One wonders it did not occur to him that something might be due to the mode in which the House is led just now. As to Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, he, too, seemed to pass by what to him must be the vexed question of abolition of purchase, and was mainly eloquent in a description of the sort of country in which the military manoeuvres ought to have been performed. Now, as this was said with an implication that the country in Hampshire was not exactly suitable, it cannot fail to suggest itself to one's mind that he was describing the part of Berkshire which had been originally selected for the camping-out, and the substitution of Hampshire for which he so vigorously and warmly opposed in the House. It should be said that Mr. Roger Eykyn, whose mobility is very noticeable in the House, has been showing a sort of extra-Parliamentary ubiquity just now, having within the last few days appeared before his own constituents at Windsor, being present at this meeting in Berks to which reference is now made, and also being decidedly prominent at a gathering which the members for Middlesex attended. At that assemblage it was rather amusing to observe that Lord Enfield (who, by-the-way, has acquired the reputation, since he has been Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, of being the best answerer of questions that can be conceived) professed to be a little alarmed at the prospect of the criticisms of the Government which were probable to come from Lord George Hamilton, and with reason; for this same very young nobleman is smart enough, and says sharp things in the House with a *sangfroid* and an ease which render him the most noted of the three brothers of "the ambitious family" of Hamilton who are members, though his elder, Lord Claud John of that name, does well enough, but works harder in the delivery of his keen censures.

On more than one occasion in Parliament Mr. Thomas Brassey has given legislators the benefit of his experience in regard to the relations between capital and labour; and, though he is rather a heavy and monotonous speaker, his matter is so good and so well arranged that he always keeps up interest. A day or two ago he delivered a lecture on the above subject at Birkenhead, the value of which must be appreciated, not by those who heard, but by everyone who reads it in its published form.

MUSIC.

The second of the present series of Saturday Afternoon Concerts at the Crystal Palace continued the illustration of Mendelssohn's career, commenced at the previous week's performance, and to be carried through the remaining concerts of the year. The orchestral works comprised in last Saturday's programme were the overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and the Reformation Symphony, the first being one of the most remarkable of the several proofs of the composer's precocious genius. He was little more than seventeen when this extraordinary Shakespearean prelude was composed—a piece glowing with romantic imagination and poetical fancy that are fully worthy of association with the poet's creation which suggested it. It was by this overture that Mendelssohn's great European renown was commenced. It was some sixteen years later that the composer wrote the incidental instrumental and vocal music for the same play, happily weaving into the final chorus passages from the overture, and thus giving unity to the whole. Many works in the symphonic form were produced by Mendelssohn, his earliest essays of that class still remaining in manuscript—one of these, as mentioned last week, having been selected for performance at one of the Crystal Palace concerts of the present series. Of the five published symphonies—his most important works of the kind—the "Reformation" symphony ranks as the second, it having been composed in 1830, about six years after that in G minor spoken of last week in our notice of the previous concert. The noble symphony originally intended to celebrate the tercentenary of the Augsburg Protestant confession—but withheld from performance, and only heard once (in 1832) until its revival at the Crystal Palace in 1867—has been before commented on by us, on its first English hearing and subsequently. Repetition has rather enhanced than diminished the admiration which it at once excited by its serious grandeur of conception and the masterly science displayed in its construction, particularly in the treatment of the fine Lutheran chorale, "Ein feste Burg." Again on Saturday, as almost invariably hitherto, the charming intermezzo "Allegro Vivace" was encored. The other items of the Mendelssohn selection were the three little fantasias for pianoforte solo (op. 16) and the rondo brillante in E flat (op. 29) for the same instrument with orchestral accompaniments; the pianist in each case having been Miss Agnes Zimmermann, whose fine performances were much applauded. The miscellaneous portion of the concert consisted of familiar vocal pieces contributed by Madame Cora de Wilhorst and Signor Verger; and Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's fantasia-overture, "Paradise and the Peri." For the concert of to-day Mendelssohn's overture, "Die Hebriden" is promised, in the two versions—first, as originally composed in 1830, and then as revised and altered by the composer in 1832.

Since the opening night of the "Royal National Opera" at the St. James's Theatre—noticed last week—Madame Florence Lancia, Mr. Nordblom, and Mr. Maybrick have appeared, besides some débutants of less importance. The two singers first named have frequently been spoken of by us in terms of commendation—the lady, with reference to both stage and concert performances; the gentleman (a native of Sweden, who came here after a successful engagement in America), only as a concert singer. Although Mr. Nordblom's recent performances at the St. James's Theatre were his first stage appearances in this country, he was no novice as a dramatic singer, his chief success in America having been made in that capacity. There is no occasion for specific notice of the performances at the "Royal National Opera" until something more special is done there than repetitions of such familiar operas as "The Rose of Castile," "The Bohemian Girl," "Maritana," "Lucia," and the "Sonnambula," which have hitherto formed the attractions. On Thursday Miss Blanche Cole was to replace Madame Lancia in "Lucia."

The Tonic Sol-Fa Association held its annual concert at the Crystal Palace last week, when the efficiency of its simple method of popular vocal tuition was evidenced in various pieces of music, sacred and secular, sung by a choir of some 4000 voices, directed, as before, by Messrs. Sarll and Proudman.

M. Rivière's series of promenade concerts at Covent Garden Theatre will terminate this (Saturday) evening with his benefit; a supplemental performance being announced for Monday night for the benefit of Mr. Edward Murray, the acting manager.

Mr. Mapleson's short winter season of Italian opera at Covent Garden Theatre is to begin on Oct. 30.

The Sacred Harmonic Society has announced its fortieth season as about to commence.

Mr. Henry Holmes, the eminent violinist, will resume his chamber concerts, entitled "Musical evenings," on Oct. 25, at St. George's Hall.

THE THEATRES.

GLOBE.

This theatre reopened on Saturday, under the direction of Mr. H. J. Montague, with a new comedy by Mr. Byron of more than ordinary merit. It is in three acts, entitled "Partners for Life," and received the approbation of a numerous audience. The scene is laid in Hertfordshire, at the seat of a country gentleman, Mr. Mervyn (Mr. David Fisher), whose relations with his butler, Muzzles (Mr. Compton), are somehow mysterious, the servant controlling his master in an unseemly manner. The secret is ultimately explained, that in early life Mervyn, at the instigation of Muzzles, had married, and afterwards discarded, Kitty Larchmore—a circumstance likely to prove inconvenient, as he now desires to marry an accomplished young lady with whom he has become lately acquainted. The object of his new attachment is a visitor to his mansion under the name of Fanny Smith, a schoolfellow of Mervyn's cousin, Emily (Miss Fanny Josephs). With this lady Mervyn tries to make a match for Tom Gilroy (Mr. H. J. Montague), to whom he stands in the position of guardian. But he becomes jealous of Tom, for he soon begins to suspect that he and Miss Fanny have been previously acquainted. In fact, they are man and wife, and have been married five years, though separated because the money element in matrimonial affairs was distasteful to Tom Gilroy, who had romantic notions of being the architect of his own fortune, and disinclined to be dependent on his wife's. Mervyn, as his guardian, can cause Tom to forfeit his estate to himself unless he marries as he would have him; and his sister Priscilla (Miss Larkin) looks on Fanny Smith with uneasiness. Matters arrive at a climax when Tom and Fanny are surprised by all in the act of embracing each other on a sofa. In the third act we find Mervyn so disgusted with Fanny's conduct that he has no further inducement to bigamy. Tom, too, at length relieves him of the necessity; for he brings forward one Goppinger, a returned convict, the first husband of Kitty Larchmore, and thus Mervyn is set at liberty. Meantime a great calamity has fallen on him and his sister: a panic

has swept away their property, and their ruin impends. But Fanny steps in to avert the consequences. She settles her property on Mervyn, who consents to Tom's marriage with herself. Thus Gilroy is left dependent on his own efforts and his own money for his advancement in life, and the false butler is deprived of his unwholesome influence over his quondam master. Of course he is discharged, and will have to refund what he may have extorted by force or fraud from his weak-minded employer. There are some minor characters, which we cannot include in our analysis, that sufficiently shows the real interest of the piece. The plot, it must be confessed, is more whimsical than interesting; and the dialogue, where it is not witty, is funny, and thus secures a hearty laugh, sometimes at the expense of propriety. The performance was smooth and level. Mr. Compton, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Montague were competent conductors of the author's sparkling conceits; and Miss Carlotta Addison, as Fanny Smith, sustained an important part with care, judgment, and vigour.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Wilkie Collins has altered and adapted his novel, "The Woman in White," for the stage, and a drama so entitled was produced, on Monday, at the Olympic with perfect success. The story is too well known to require analysis or description, and Mr. Vining's qualifications for such a part as Count Fosco are too generally appreciated for commendation to be needed. The author, in fitting his own novel for the boards, has shown the manner in which all such novels should be dramatised. He has omitted and added scenes, given dramatic development to incidents, and rewritten dialogue to such an extent as to make the new drama an original work. In retaining the dates of incidents and the frequent alterations of time, he has made abundant use of folding curtains, reducing to scenes what might have been acts; but we see not how this expedient could have been avoided. Miss Ada Dyas, as the double heroine, was effective; and Mrs. Charles Viner, as Marian Halcombe, exceedingly good. Mr. F. Robson, as Professor Pesca, played a characteristic part with much skill. The scenery is excellent.

STRAND.

A new burlesque has been produced at the Strand, founded on Dumas's "Three Musketeers," and entitled "The Three Musketeers, with a Little One In." It must sorely have tried the patience of the audience. As a literary composition much was not expected from it; but it fell much below the already poor standard of these productions. Whether its want of success depended on the audience being thoroughly exhausted by the fun of Dr. Pangloss, in "The Heir at Law," may be a question. After such a quaint and clever personation it was almost too violent a transition to a piece which seems to have no "raison d'être," and does not give the actors a chance for the display of their art. It simply affords a number of pretty young women the opportunity to exhibit themselves in "gorgeous attire."

Mr. Sothern's farewell benefit, Oct. 5, at the Haymarket, proved fruitful for the General Theatrical Fund, to which the proceeds were devoted. They amount to no less than £204, which sum has been remitted to the fund.

Gun-cotton forms the subject of Professor Pepper's last lecture at the Polytechnic Institution. The subject, treated with all the skill and the illustrations characteristic of the lecturer and the arena, attracts a crowded audience nightly. Mr. Buckland continues to give selections from the works of Henry Russell; and Mr. Grossmith, jun., son of the lecturer of that name, has a new comic entertainment.

Mr. Hengler seems to prefer the French term *cirque*, rather than *circus*, for his establishment; wherefore, we will give him the credit of being able to explain. Let not the reader, however, be misled, for assuredly the entertainments provided are all thoroughly "horsey," and thoroughly English. The place has been converted into a regular circus. Its low roof, the arrangements of the seats, &c., give it all the appearance of a very much improved tent, such as sometimes embellishes village-greens. Everything in the circle is well done, the horses, men, and women being equally intelligent; and, to keep up the delusion, we suppose, one of the old-fashioned clowns is retained, with all the stale jokes of the last century.

The winter session of the Midland Institution was opened at Birmingham, on Monday, by an address from Mr. Huxley.

A magnificent steamer, named the James O. Stevenson, was launched, yesterday week, from Messrs. Palmer's yard, at Jarrow. The dimensions of the vessel are 300 ft. long by 35 ft. broad. She is the first of a fleet of large steamers intended for the southern passenger trade, under the management of Messrs. Edwards and Allen, and will be commanded by Captain Beale, late of the New Zealand and Panama Mail Company's service. The engines are of 250-horse power.

The report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies in England for last year has been issued. It appears that during the year the Registrar examined and certified the rules of 998 friendly societies and alterations of the rules of 1274, making a total of 2272 certificates. The number of industrial and provident (or "co-operative") societies registered in the year 1870 was sixty-seven; the number of alterations registered sixty-two. Twenty friendly societies deposited their rules, and five societies alterations of their rules, with the Registrar. Sums amounting to £4800 in the Bank of England were transferred during the year by the Registrar into the names of trustees appointed by friendly societies in the places of others removed, absent, &c. During the year agreements for the dissolution of fifty-two friendly societies were advertised by the Registrar.

The Government emigration officials at Liverpool last week completed their quarterly returns of the emigration from the Mersey. From these figures it appears that there sailed under the Act for the United States, in the quarter, ninety-four ships, with 5231 cabin and 34,031 steerage passengers, of whom 21,506 were English, 666 Scotch, 6474 Irish, and 10,616 foreigners. To Canada there were fourteen ships, with 854 cabin and 6056 steerage, of whom 4976 were English and 1933 foreigners. To New Brunswick there was only one ship, with one cabin and ten steerage, of whom 10 were English and 1 Irish; making a total number of cabin passengers in the quarter of 6076, and 40,096 steerage, of whom 26,492 were English, 666 Scotch, 6475 Irish, and 12,649 foreigners. The number of vessels which sailed without undergoing Government inspection was—To the United States seventeen, with 2015 cabin and 244 steerage; to Canada ten ships, with 167 cabin and 388 steerage passengers; to Victoria six, with 42 cabin and 208 steerage; to South America twenty, with 377 cabin and 77 steerage; to Africa six, with 52 cabin passengers; to the East Indies three, with 20 cabin; to New Zealand one, with 20 steerage; and to New Brunswick one, with 9 cabin and 15 steerage; making a total of 3634. The total emigration for the quarter was 49,866, which, when compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, shows an increase of 4328.

NEW BOOKS.

The title of Mr. Browning's recent publication, *Balaustion's Adventure*, may have been devised in order to evade the objection of many readers to a modernised paraphrase of a Greek dramatic poem. This objection is probably entertained by not a few scholars who are competent to appreciate the genius of Attic tragedy, but who are conscious of the wide gulf between ancient Hellas and modern Christendom, with regard to moral sentiment. They would concede a mere translation to those who want it, but would deny the possibility of reconciling the different ideas and feelings of the Athenian and of the English author in a joint composition. The difficulty is likely to be felt very strongly in the case of Euripides, who wrote for his own generation and to please the society of Athens as it was in his lifetime, four centuries before Christ. He is the reflector of a state of manners and opinions which has entirely passed away. A simply natural and unsophisticated old storyteller like Homer, presenting his store of legendary marvels for the entertainment of the fancy, without seeking to inculcate a particular creed of ethics and religion, will more easily come into a poetical partnership with the romance-writer of a later age. Why does not Mr. William Morris, for instance, give us a new and free version of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," which would be more popular than even Lord Derby's translation of the former? But Mr. Browning might have found better company than such an author as Euripides. This Athenian dramatist has justly been esteemed the least elevated and consistent, in his tone of thought and feeling, of the three famous Greek tragedians whose works are preserved to us. The sublime vehemence of Æschylus, like that of the Hebrew prophets, and the serene, impartial, wise, and benevolent spirit of Sophocles, like that of Goethe, maintaining its gracious composure while revealing the heights and depths of human passion, will ever command our attention. Euripides, on the contrary, with all his great rhetorical power of expression, his pathetic eloquence, and his mastery of stage effect, fails to produce on the reader, at this distance of time, that impression of mental superiority which belongs to the great classics of antiquity. His habit of cavilling about sophistical points of casuistry is fatal to all nobleness of moral conception. The situations, therefore, which he presents may be very interesting, but not the personal characters; because they keep talking about themselves, and tell us why they should do this, why they should not do that, with no particular conscientiousness, but with a vain and egotistical desire for the approval of the audience. They are like most of the heroes and heroines of French romantic and sentimental novels in their addiction to this tiresome habit. We really think Mr. Browning's least important original poem is far more available than all the tragedies of Euripides now extant for the nourishment, enlightenment, and enjoyment of modern readers' minds. One cannot, therefore, but regret that the author of "The Ring and the Book" should have employed himself in an adaptation or translation of the "Alcestis." It is not by any means the most effective or the most agreeable translation we possess. Mr. Browning's style is less than any other fit to represent the smooth, clear flow of Euripides, who wrote excellent Attic Greek. As for "Balaustion," her name will perhaps seem uncouth to those who do not happen to know that the word means "a wild pomegranate-flower." But when it is understood that she is a Rhodian girl, living at the time of the war between Athens and Syracuse, and that she is taken captive at sea, with some fellow-countrymen belonging to the party of Athens, and so is conducted to the port of Syracuse, the conditions of her "adventure" become apparent. There is an anecdote related by Plutarch, which has often been cited to show the contemporary fame of Euripides among the widely-scattered Greek colonies, that some prisoners of war obtained their release, and a reward of money, by remembering and repeating his poetry for the gratification of those into whose power they had fallen. The girl Balaustion is supposed to be reciting the "Alcestis" for this purpose in the Temple of Hercules at Syracuse, and supplying the want of actual stage representation by her own descriptions of the personages, Apollo, Admetus, Alcestis, Hercules, and Death, as she had seen them at the theatre in her native city. This device is not a happy one; but the passages in which Mr. Browning himself speaks to us through Balaustion are much more interesting than the main composition, in which Euripides speaks through Mr. Browning. We only wish that Mr. Browning had given us a work wholly his own.

Messrs. Hurd and Houghton, publishers, of New York, send us *Admetus and Other Poems*, by Emma Lazarus, printed at the Riverside Press, Cambridge, near Boston. The authoress is a personal friend of Emerson, as we learn from her dedication of one of these pieces; and she has probably lived much under the influence of that select society of refined and reflecting minds to which James Russell Lowell, Longfellow, and the late Nathaniel Hawthorne have belonged, among the Harvard University Professors and the retired students of neighbouring Concord. Their characteristics are a staunch adherence to nature and truth, a sincerity of feeling and simplicity of manner worthy of New England Republicans, with a diligent study of all that is elegant or significant in European fine art, poetry, and philosophy; a free appreciation of both the oldest and the newest forms of beauty and moral good; a catholic devotion to human culture, by means of taste and sentiment. "Plain living and high thinking," but wide and learned thinking, seems to be their rule. Ralph Waldo Emerson is certainly the founder of this Massachusetts school, which has sprung up, within the last thirty years, out of the more sedate and slower academical Liberalism of the Boston Unitarians. The influence of German authors—of Goethe and Schiller, of Fichte and Schelling, of Tieck and Novalis—has combined with that of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and later English poets, to give this literary current its peculiar course. Its tendency is not to mystical fancies, but rather to the imaginative expression of a faith in the spiritual existence that underlies all outward appearances of the universe. Mrs. or Miss Lazarus—for the American lady's position is quite unknown to us—must be hailed by impartial literary criticism as a poet of rare original power. She has unconsciously caught from admiring perusal more, perhaps, of the style of Tennyson's *Arthurian Idylls*, in her narrative and dramatic pieces, than would seem fitly to attend the perfectly fresh and independent stream of her thought. The tone, the phrases, the turns of melody in her blank-verse lines too often remind us of the English master whom she follows in the craft of rhythmic diction. But her conceptions of each theme, and the whole compass of her ideas and emotions, differ essentially from those of preceding or contemporary poets. In her treatment of the story of Alcestis and Admetus, one of the two Greek subjects among the poems in this volume, she is far happier than Mr. Browning in his half adaptation of Euripides. The motive of Alcestis in dying to preserve the life of her lord is here not a mere blind womanly fondness. It is rather an exalted persuasion that he, as the best of men and kings, the saviour and wise ruler of his country, as a

person honoured of the gods, as a monarch gratefully and trustfully obeyed by the people, is an object most worthy of her noble self-sacrifice. Admetus, for his part, still refuses to let her die for him; but the solemn act is consummated by the intervention of Phœbus, his divine guest, and his former assistant in his winning of Alcestis to be his wife. The conflict afterwards between Hercules and Death, and the return of life to Alcestis, are represented with more force, as well as more grace, in this poem than in that of Mr. Browning. Let the reader judge of this:—

Then from the dying woman's couch again
Her voice was heard, but with strange sudden tones.
"Lo, I awake—the light comes back to me.
What miracle is this?" And thunders shook
The air, and clouds of mighty darkness fell,
And the earth trembled, and weird, horrid sounds
Were heard of rushing wings and fleeing feet,
And groans; and all were silent, dumb with awe,
Saying the King, who paused not in his prayer,
"Have mercy, gods!" and then again, "O gods,
Have mercy!"

Through the open casement poured
Bright floods of sunny light; the air was soft,
Clear, delicate, as though a summer storm
Had passed away, and those there standing saw,
Afar upon the plain, Death fleeing thence,
And at the doorway, weary, well-nigh spent,
Alcides, flushed with victory.

The next poem in the volume of Emma Lazarus is a not less pathetic and beautiful version of that other Greek story concerning the love of a married pair overcoming their separation by the doom of mortality, through a privilege miraculously conferred—the story of Orpheus and his wife Eurydice. But she leaves these fine reproductions of the Hellenic mythology for the picturesque figures and scenery of the Middle Ages and the romances of chivalry. She takes up the narratives of Sir Lohengrin and Sir Tannhäuser, those famous allegories of the ordeal of Christian heroism in a wicked world. In the treatment of such fables, it appears to us, but more especially in "Tannhäuser," there is a risk of over-describing the qualities attractive to the senses—physical beauty of females, gorgeous dresses, jewels, and furniture, meats, drinks, and perfumes, with their luxurious enjoyment. It is true that the seductive presence of these objects, and their effect on the knight led captive by Venus, are essential to the moral of the tale. But the reader's taste is cloyed by their excessive abundance, which is a fault that we find in some parts of Mr. William Morris's "Earthly Paradise," and in some of Spenser's "Faerie Queen." Nothing is more tedious than the enumeration in words of a simultaneous collection of matters that subserve the uses of sensuous pleasure; whereas an agreeable impression, though of a low and unintellectual kind, is made by dwelling more fully upon one source of gratification. It may of course be replied that this effect of disgust with the excessively multiplied means of delight in the enchanted palace of the temptress, Venus, or Armida, or whatever name she may bear, is the very lesson to be taught by the poetical fiction. But if the story lack zest from the accumulation of too many luscious ingredients, the author's purpose will fail of success. Emma Lazarus, it must be said, has avoided this error better than Mr. Morris. She has supplied an efficient corrective in the toilsome wanderings of the knight over the rugged mountains; in his doleful, penitential confession to the friar at the rustic chapel, and again to the Bishop, in his pensive journey to Rome, where the Pope condemns him, instead of saving and blessing; lastly, in the hour of solitary prayer, which yields his soul relief. The whole narrative of this spiritual disease and its cure is related with profound sympathy, and in an interesting and lifelike manner, which reminds us of Mr. Tennyson's treatment of Lancelot and Guinevere.

Yet we prefer the shorter meditative poems in this volume, which are composed in various forms of rhymed stanzas, to the ancient stories told so impressively in the blank-verse compositions we have noticed. We should like to dwell upon the verses "On a Tuft of Grass," which are very touching. There is a series of little pictures, called "Epochs," designed to illustrate the passing moods of the heart and the transient aspects of nature, of human feeling and sky or weather, the life and the landscape, mutually reflecting each other's changes from day to day. Thus we have "Youth," "Regret," "Longing," and "Storm;" moods all finding their response in the outward scene. These are followed by "Grief," "Acceptance," "Loneliness," "Sympathy," "Patience," "Hope," "Compensation," "Faith," "Work," "Victory," and "Peace;" which are moods rather of the moral constitution, having less to do with answerable fits of weather. For the truth of observation and description, in her views of familiar natural objects, and for the exquisite finish of each picture, with its appropriate expression of feeling, the first four "Epochs" can hardly be overpraised. Take, for instance, the one called "Regret":—

This summer rain on grass and bush and hedge,
Reddening the road and deepening the green
On wide, buried lawn, and in close-tangled sedge;
Veiling in grey the landscape stretched between
These low broad meadows and the pale hills seen
But dimly on the far horizon's edge.
In these transparent-clouded, gentle skies,
Where through the moist beams of the soft June sun
Might any moment break, no sorrow lies,
No note of grief in swoon brooks that run,
No hint of woe in this subdued, calm tone
Of all the prospect unto dreamy eyes.
Only a tender, unnamed half-regret
For the lost beauty of the gracious morn
A yearning aspiration, fainter yet,
For brighter suns in joyous days unborn,
Now while brief showers ruffle grass and corn,
And all the earth lies shadowed, grave, and wet.
Space for the happy soul to pause again
From pure content of all unbroken bliss,
To dream the future void of grief and pain,
And muse upon the past, in reveries
More sweet for knowledge that the present is
Not all complete, with mist and clouds and rain.

Now, what does the reader think of this perfect little poem? We know none of its kind more beautiful, more harmonious in sense and sound and sentiment. But surely this must be a rainy English June that Emma Lazarus describes so well; have they such weather in an American summer? She is heartily patriotic, like Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Lowell, devoting several of her best lyrical pieces to the cause of the Union in the late Civil War and to the fidelity of its brave defenders. "Heroes," the men who fought and fell, the men who fought and suffered, or were maimed, yet who survive, and they who have quietly gone back to the plough, the loom, the shop, or the desk, as valiant in peaceful industry as in the shock of battle, are worthily glorified by her muse. "The Day of Dead Soldiers"—namely, May 30, 1869, the Sabbath which was appointed by Congress for a religious service in remembrance of all those killed in the United States' armies—is the subject of another very impressive poem. Emma Lazarus may well ask, in her final appeal, entitled "How Long?" whether the history of the great English-American Republic will not henceforth yield to her countrymen some more suitable themes of epic poetry than those of the European nations. We trust that she will follow her own counsel and the example of Longfellow's "Evangeline,"

in selecting an American topic for her next poetic narrative. It will be no surprise to us, after the present volume, if she hereafter take a high place among the best poets in this age of our common English tongue.

Education lately lost a friend and promoter, a pioneer of the right stamp, a workman who cut down obstacles whilst others were merely talking about getting their instruments ready. The late Dr. Mortimer, leaving others to bandy words about the possibility of carrying on the instruction, without hitch, of a mixed school containing boys belonging to all religious denominations, adopted the practical plan of actually doing the work on so large a scale that he had under his charge some 700 scholars at a time; and, whilst many of his contemporaries contented themselves with acknowledging or advocating the propriety of intermingling English with the regular course of teaching in vogue at most public schools, he quietly taught it, so far as circumstances enabled him to teach it. The torch he lighted and put into the hands of the more diligent, or more appreciative, or more favoured amongst his pupils is now being passed on by them, as is evident from *English Lessons for English People*, by the Rev. Edwin A. Abbott, M.A., and J. R. Seeley, M.A. (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday). A very scholarly production is this volume, offered to the public by two of the most distinguished amongst the many distinguished men who nobly responded to the pains bestowed upon their early training by the late Dr. Mortimer. The book "presupposes a knowledge of grammar and of English idiom in its readers;" and, it may be added, that a more than elementary knowledge of Latin and Greek and some other languages would cause the authors' method to meet with the greater acceptance, for they belong, as it is natural that they should, to the school of the "ancient classics," and their whole manner bewrays them. Not that they are at all pedantic; but they are as a cask which is rather more strongly impregnated with a certain flavour than the virgin palate of a mere English reader may find agreeable. The contents of the volume consist of four parts and an appendix. The first part is subdivided into two chapters, of which the former deals with "words defined by usage," and the latter with "words defined by derivation;" the second into four chapters, dealing respectively with "diction of poetry," "diction of prose," "faults in diction," and "metaphorical diction;" the third into three chapters, treating respectively of "metre in general," "di-syllabic metre," and "trisyllabic metre;" the fourth forms one chapter devoted to "hints on selection and arrangement;" and the appendix comprises "hints on some errors in reasoning," a "table of consonants," and some very useful "questions and references to exercises." It will be seen, then, that the book, especially as it is marked out by numbered paragraphs, is eminently calculated for the use of those who give, or receive, or impose upon themselves lessons. Whether the greater part of what refers to metre might not be with advantage altogether omitted is a question which will be differently answered by different people; but there are many who think that to introduce into a dissertation concerning English versification remarks touching syllabic quantity—iambic, trochaic, anapaestic, and other "poor feet"—is to waste time, and print and paper.

If aught of real influence can be ascribed to a collection of lectures delivered by men of mark, much effect is likely to be produced by *Modern Skepticism: with an Explanatory Paper* by the Right Rev. C. J. Ellicott, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Hodder and Stoughton). The lectures were undertaken at the instance of the Christian Evidence Society; were listened to in the course of the past spring by "large audiences in St. George's Hall, Langham-place;" and "were specially designed to meet some of the current forms of unbelief among the educated classes." It may be said of them that, whether they can or cannot be accepted as infallible cures for scepticism, they are at least worth reading as thoughtful, learned, and suggestive compositions; and that they will undoubtedly cheer the steadfast and probably confirm the wavering, if they do not recover the backslider or make a conquest of the enemy. Marcus Aurelius, of course, figures as one of the examples often cited of what pure philosophy can do; and his excellence is freely granted by the lecturer, who, nevertheless, separates him "by a broad line of demarcation from the highest types of Christian holiness." And the lecturer might well have quoted M. Guizot on his own side; for M. Guizot, in his "History of France," has compared Marcus Aurelius and St. Louis, saying:—"Amongst men who have reigned over a vast dominion, I know of but two who have been so passionately anxious about the moral condition of their souls and the moral conduct of their lives—Marcus Aurelius and St. Louis. The mind of Marcus Aurelius was superior to that of St. Louis; but St. Louis was a Christian, and his moral ideal was more pure, more complete, more satisfying, and more strengthening for the soul than the philosophic ideal of Marcus Aurelius. And so St. Louis was serene and confident as to his own fate and that of the human race, whilst Marcus Aurelius was disquieted and sad; sad on his own account and on that of humanity in general; sad for his country and sad for his times, crying, 'Oh! my soul, wherefore art thou so troubled, and wherefore am I so vexed?'" The philosophic Emperor could grin and suffer; the Christian King could smile and hope.

The old Croydon church which perished in the fire of 1867 possessed a great deal of archaeological interest in its monuments, brasses, and other memorials, particularly its tombs to several Archbishops of Canterbury, whose bodies were brought there for interment from the neighbouring archiepiscopal palace. Croydon church is now again restored and partially rebuilt after the designs of Mr. G. G. Scott; but, of course, no liberality or skill can replace the old monuments that were destroyed. Happily, however, Mr. Corbet-Anderson, of Croydon, made very accurate drawings of them twelve years before the fire; and these, together with numerous illustrations of the new edifice, he has given to the world in a very handsome monograph on the church, entitled *Monuments and Antiquities of the Old Parish Church of St. John the Baptist at Croydon, in the County of Surrey; Illustrated by the Author* (Croydon, 1871). This is one of the very best books of its kind. The text is trustworthy and minute; and copperplate and wood engraving of the best kind have been employed for the reproduction of studies which testify to uncommon skill in draughtsmanship. The book, in short, may be cordially recommended, both as an archaeological authority for the past and an elegant record of the present structure.

The English School of Painting in Water Colours; its Theory and Practice. By the late Aaron Penley. (Alfred Tarrant.) Our duty in respect to this large and handsomely-prepared book, with its numerous and excellent colour-print illustrations, is limited to the announcement of its republication in a "new and thoroughly-revised edition." Opinions may differ somewhat as to the possibility of imparting a self-reliant practical knowledge of water-colour art by means of the definite and elaborate formulæ here laid down; yet the fact remains that this work has taken its place as one of the most popular and standard works of its class.



SCARBOROUGH IN THE SEASON.

SCARBOROUGH IN THE SEASON.

The season at Scarborough, we are told, does not end till the last days of October, though many of the summer visitors have taken flight since the equinoctial gales blew on that coast. Scarborough, indeed, is not a cold place, except for a month or two in spring, during the east winds; and the shelter of its high cliffs may afford a snug winter abode, well protected on its north side, and perfectly free from the chilling damps that infest many other seashore towns, with low, flat land in their neighbourhood. It is said to be much warmer than Brighton in the winter months; and statistical tables, prepared by the late Mr. Dunn, are presented by Dr. C. P. Brearey, in his "Medical Guide to Scarborough," which give a most favourable account of its mild climate, and of the vital and sanitary prospects of those who choose to dwell there. But the scene on the beach or sands, which is the subject represented in our two-page Engraving, could scarcely have been witnessed later than the middle of August. The band of music still plays daily, for an hour before and an hour after noon, and sometimes again at three o'clock, at its appointed station in the Rotunda, on the spacious promenade of the sea-wall, fronting the Saloon and the Spa. Hundreds of fashionably-dressed people are still accustomed to enjoy their morning stroll along the terrace, protected from showers of rain by a columned verandah, adjoining the refreshment-rooms of the Saloon. Or they may extend their walk across the Cliff Bridge, to look upon the pleasant lawns and shrubberies, and the beds of autumnal blossoms, which form a piquant contrast with the mighty waves of the German Ocean, rolling over the sands and smiting the battlemented wall. But few will be disposed in these cool days to sit about in the open air—the ladies with their books or crochet-work in their silken laps, the gentlemen serenely chatting with those whom they have the happiness to know—all feeling as much at home as they would at a garden breakfast party at the villa of their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Roseberry, of The Laburnums, Richmond-upon-Thames. The period available for al fresco repose and social converse, without active exercise or energetic sport, has already passed for this year; a brisk walk is needful to enable the ladies to face the sky of October; while the gentlemen, for their part, would rather be pacing the fields or trying the covers of an inland shire, with their dogs at their heels and guns in their hands. Scarborough, let us repeat, has its attractions and advantages lasting till December, especially for those who want to restore their health, not merely to divert themselves. But next summer will bring to the ordinary crowd of visitors a renewal of the gay assemblage shown in our Illustration, which may be compared by the readers of this Journal with a view of Ramsgate Sands, presented not long ago.

REWARDS FOR GALLANT SERVICES.

The Board of Trade has awarded an aneroïd to Mr. W. A. Pridgeon, late mate of the ship *Bury St. Edmunds*, of London, and a sum of £2 to each of the four seamen—Noel, Cutler, Brady, and Margusson—of that vessel, in acknowledgment of the gallant services rendered by them in rescuing the master and crew of the brig *Filey*, of Shields, on Dec. 30, 1869. The *Filey* was fallen in with in lat. 45.40 N. and long. 12.10 W., leaky and with pumps choked. The life-boat of the *Bury St. Edmunds* was at once lowered and manned by the above-named men, who at very great risk succeeded during a fearful gale in rescuing the crew (eight in all) of the *Filey*.

The board has awarded a binocular glass to Senhor Pedro Martins Branco, master of the Portuguese vessel *Maria*, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the master and crew of the schooner *Ark*, of Bridgwater, official number 1703, whom he rescued from their sinking vessel on Nov. 9, 1869. The *Ark* was on a voyage from Marseilles to Lynn when she was abandoned, about 300 miles off Lisbon, the crew getting on board the *Maria*, where they remained eight days, when they were landed at Lisbon, the Spanish master generously declining to accept payment for their subsistence.

The board has awarded a binocular glass to M. Chassaniol, Aide Commissaire de la Marine Française at Dacar, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the master and crew of the brigantine *Zygia*, of Liverpool. On July 9, 1870, when the *Zygia* was on a voyage from Liverpool to Sierra Leone, she struck on a reef off Cape de Verdes (Le Papo), twelve miles north of the island of Goree. About one hour after striking three canoes came off from shore, M. Chassaniol being in one of them. Communication having been effected with the ship, the master and crew were hauled through the surf to the canoes, and were safely landed under the direction of M. Chassaniol. The rescued persons were afterwards treated with great kindness by M. Chassaniol, the master and mate remaining with him in his house for eight days.

The board has awarded a telescope to Captain H. L. Witt, of the North German vessel *Titan*, in acknowledgment of his humane services to the master and crew of the barque *Illimani*, of Liverpool, which vessel was totally lost on the 1st of April, 1871, about four miles north-west of St. John's Point, Staten Island. The master and crew had only time to lower the pinnace when the barque went to pieces. In attempting to reach the Falkland Islands in their open boat, the shipwrecked crew were picked up by the *Titan* on the 9th, and landed at Stanley on the 12th of April, having been most kindly treated during the time.

The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot was, on Thursday week, installed Provincial Grand Master of the Masonic province of Staffordshire.

Mr. Graham, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a new United Presbyterian Church in Glasgow, yesterday week, and delivered a short speech on the duties of Christian Churches.

Vice-Admiral Richard Collinson, C.B., has been placed on the retired list from the 1st inst. Rear-Admiral William John Cavendish Clifford, C.B., in consequence, has been made a Vice-Admiral, and Captain Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, F.R.S., is made a Rear-Admiral in the Fleet.

Lord Frederick Cavendish presided at a conference convened by the Yorkshire board of education, yesterday week, to promote the higher education of girls. Miss Carpenter spoke at some length, and advocated the cause of the National Union for the Improvement of Female Education.

That great annual festival the Nottingham Goose Fair, which lasts a week, was brought to a close on Saturday last. The last day is mostly reckoned to be "the day of the fair" par excellence, and, accordingly, it exceeded any of its predecessors as to numbers of people present, the business done, and the attractions to pleasure-seekers. The Midland Railway Company conveyed to Nottingham 25,000 passengers by excursion-trains; about 10,000 of these being colliers from the Erewash Valley district, who always make a point of visiting the fair on its concluding day. The Great Northern also carried its share of passengers.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT VIENNA.

The Emperor of Austria, as we have previously announced, has sanctioned the project of holding an International Exhibition at Vienna in 1873, and appointed an Imperial commission to carry out that project. The commission, which is composed after the model of the former English and French commissions, consists of his Imperial Highness the Emperor's brother, Archduke Charles Louis, who has been nominated patron of the Exhibition; his Imperial Highness the Archduke Rainer, president; his Excellency the Imperial Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count von Beust, Princes Liechtenstein and Schwarzenberg, Counts Festetics and Potocki, vice-presidents; and the chief functionaries of the Imperial Court, the members of the Cabinet, the heads of the administrative departments, the Presidents of both Houses of the Reichsrath; the presidents of the chief artistic, commercial, and scientific societies; as well as a number of other gentlemen who have distinguished themselves in the various branches of science, art, and industry.

The exhibition is intended to be opened on May 1, 1873. The entire arrangements have been intrusted to the Austrian Consul-General at Paris, Privy Councillor Baron de Schwarz-Senborn, who has the advantage of great experience combined with superior abilities.

Local committees are about to be formed in all the provinces of Austria and Hungary, and a special Royal Commission will be appointed at Pesth.

One great feature of the Exhibition will be an arrangement for the classification of the productions of all countries in groups, corresponding with their geographical position. The position of Vienna is admirably adapted for this, having, besides the waters of the Danube, a direct communication with all the important harbours of the Levant, via Trieste.

The arrangement of the Eastern Department will be confided to the Austrian Consul at Constantinople, Chevalier de Schwegel, who has already acquired a great reputation for his knowledge of Oriental habits and productions.

A new feature of the Exhibition will be an arrangement by which the treasured collections of the various museums of London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Lyons, Munich, Stuttgart, Nuremberg, Weimar, and other places, will appear in simultaneous position; and it is further intended to represent a history of inventions, a history of industry, a history of natural productions, and a history of prices, so that the world's progress of arts, science, industry, and natural products will thus be brought into contact.

The objects to be exhibited will be classified into twenty-six different groups—namely: 1, mining and metallurgy; 2, agriculture and forestry; 3, chemical industry; 4, articles of food as industrial products; 5, textile industry and clothing; 6, leather and indiarubber industry; 7, metal industry; 8, wood industry; 9, stone, earthenware, and glass industry; 10, hardware industry; 11, paper industry; 12, graphical arts and industry; 13, machinery and means of transport; 14, scientific instruments; 15, musical instruments; 16, military accoutrements; 17, maritime objects; 18, architectural and engineering objects; 19, cottage houses, their interior arrangements and decorations; 20, peasants' houses, with their furniture, utensils, and arrangements; 21, national domestic industry; 22, representation of the operation of museums of art and industry; 23, ecclesiastical art; 24, objects of art and industry of former times, exhibited by amateurs and collectors; 25, plastic art of the present time; 26, objects of education, training, and mental cultivation.

It is also in contemplation to combine with the Exhibition courses of lectures in connection with the objects exhibited, and to arrange international congresses of learned men, artists, gentlemen of the scholastic and medical professions, of representatives of museums, of art and industry, of teachers of drawing, engineers, and architects, of representatives of chambers of commerce, of banking and insurance companies, of agricultural and forestry societies, as well as of mining and metallurgical companies, to discuss questions of international import.

Chevalier de Schaeffer, director of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General in London, who gained great experience at the Paris and London Exhibitions, has been commissioned to conduct the preliminary arrangements respecting the contributions to be sent to the Exhibition from Great Britain.

Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., addressed a meeting of working men on scientific education, last Saturday night, at the Trades Hall, Liverpool. The occasion was that of the delivery of prizes in connection with classes of science meeting at the hall, and affiliated with the South Kensington institution; and there were present many gentlemen who take a warm interest in the elevation of the working classes. Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., rejoiced at the progress which the love for science was making in this country, and regarded it as one of the most hopeful features of the age. There was no nation in Europe which, through the Government, did so little for scientific societies; but these bodies considered that their consequent freedom of action better suited the attainment of the objects which each had in view.

The *Scotsman* states that in exploring the old workings near Bathgate an old hammer has been found in one of the silver-mines. The handle is round, 2 in. in diameter, and about 14 in. in length. The head is of iron, and anchor-shaped. The main pit, or entrance to the whole series of pits and mines, is about 9 ft. by 6 ft. in width, and 21 fathoms deep. The walls are of solid limestone rock, finely chiselled, and bearing innumerable initials of individuals, among which is "C. H., 1698," and beneath it a coat of arms. From the bottom of this pit shafts run in all directions: and at the termination of one of these another pit, several fathoms in depth, has been discovered. At the bottom of this second pit other mines have been found, and at the extreme end of one of these there is found a third pit, which has not been thoroughly explored, on account of the quantity of standing water contained in it. On the walls of this last pit the year "1498" is carved. It is surmised that the workmen had drawn the water in bucketfuls from the lowest pit, conducted it to the bottom of the second pit, and, by the same means, raised it from the second to the third pit, whence it ran along a main level, and discharged itself into a stream in the neighbourhood, where the metals were crushed and washed. The various veins have been cleanly wrought out, and one of them was no less than 20 ft. in height. The rubbish had been neatly repacked into the veins to save the labour of carrying it to the pit mouth. The workmen had descended the first pit by means of a windlass, and the remains of large beams are still visible there; but it would appear that they had descended and ascended the other pits by niches cut out of the solid rock. It is thought by experienced workmen that the only way these mediæval miners could have taken the water from the mines must have been by means of a level cut through the Bathgate hills, about a mile and a half in length; and an investigation is to be made to ascertain the correctness of this supposition. Besides silver and lead, platinum has been found in abundance, and the mines are now being worked energetically.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Lady Louisa Anne Whitmore, of 28, Palmeira-square, Hove, Sussex, eldest daughter of the fifth Marquis of Queensberry, and relict of Thomas C. Whitmore, Esq., M.P., of Apley Park, Shropshire, was proved in the London Court, on the 22nd ult., by her son, Thomas Charles Douglas Whitmore, Esq., the sole executor—the personality being sworn under £4000. The will is dated April 23, 1869; and her Ladyship died Aug. 31 last, aged sixty-five. She has bequeathed the whole of her property equally between her son Walter and her seven daughters, appointing them residuary legatees.

The will, with thirteen codicils, of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., D.C.L., formerly M.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for Devonshire, late of Killerton, was proved at Exeter, on the 5th ult., under £70,000 personality, by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P., and the Rev. Peter Leopold Dyke Acland, M.A., his sons, and Arthur Mills, Esq., his son-in-law, the joint acting executors. The will is dated Feb. 4, 1856, and the thirteenth codicil May 11 last. Sir Thomas died July 23 following, in his eighty-fifth year. The testator has made a liberal provision for his family. To his son Henry Wentworth Acland, M.D., he leaves his estate at Ellicombe, Somerset. To his son John Barton Arundell Acland he has made a separate provision. To his son-in-law Arthur Mills, the husband of his only surviving daughter, Agnes Lucy, he leaves the residence known as Efford Cottage, and the land at Budeham, Cornwall. The leasehold estates are to descend with the baronetcy, and he has devised his real estates to his eldest son. There are bequests to friends, and several annuities and legacies to servants. He bequeaths a legacy of £50 to the superannuation fund of the Institution for Training Nursing Sisters, Devonshire-square, as a return for the good services he had derived from it. He directs his executors to pay to the institutions to which he has been an annual subscriber one year's subscription. The plate at Killerton to be held as heirlooms, together with the silver column presented to him by the club of Grillions, and also all articles comprised in a bequest contained in a codicil to the will of the late Sir Robert Henry Inglis, Bart., in these words:—"I give to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., the 'Book of Fame,' which I received from the late Mrs. Hannah More, and which I wish, so far as it can be consistently done, to be kept as an heirloom in his family. I leave it to this beloved friend as a memorial of our cordial and affectionate intimacy; I also leave him the gold salver presented to me by the club of Grillions."

The will of Joseph Crane, of Finchley, was proved in London, on the 27th ult., under £45,000 personality, and contains the following reversory charitable bequests, payable after the decease of his wife, viz.:—To the Bible Society, London Missionary Society, Hackney Theological Seminary, the English and the London Congregational Chapel Building Societies, each £1000; the Congregational Missions, including the Home Missionary Society, Irish Evangelical and Colonial Missionary Society, £1000 equally between them; and to the Congregational School at Lewisham, £500.

The wills of the undermentioned have just been proved:—Joseph Brunt, at Chester, under £25,000; James Bentley, at Manchester, under £20,000; and William Prowting Roberts, late of Heronsgate House, Rickmansworth (in the London Court), under £10,000.

The following charitable legacies appear in the will of Mrs. C. E. Walmesley, 34, Connaught-square, Hyde Park, all to be paid (free of duty) within six calendar months after testatrix's decease, which event took place on the 13th ult.:—£1000 each—London, Middlesex, Royal Free, University College, and St. Mary's Hospitals. £500 each—Great Northern, Metropolitan Free, and British Lying-in Hospitals. £300 each—London Fever Hospital, National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Royal National Life-Boat Institution, Royal Society for Protection of Life from Fire, Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Royal Dramatic College Fund (Maybury). £200 each—Westminster, Charing-cross, and King's College Hospitals; City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Samaritan Free Hospital, Royal Hospital for Incurables, British Home for Incurables, City Orthopædic Hospital, Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Asylum for Idiots (Earlswood), Lock Hospital Asylum (Westbourne-green), London Female Penitentiary (Pentonville-road), Cripples' Home and Female Refuge (Dorset-square and Regent's Park), Shipwrecked Fisherman's and Mariner's Royal Benevolent Society, Artists' General Benevolent Institution, Royal General Theatrical Fund (English Opera House), Indigent Blind Visiting Society, British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females (Red Lion-square), London Mechanics' Institution (towards building debt), Orphan Working School (Haverstock-hill), Curates' Augmentation Fund. £150 each—School of Industry for Female Orphans (St. John's-wood), Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society, Solicitors' Benevolent Association, Refugees for Homeless and Destitute Children, and Ragged and Industrial Schools at Kilburn, &c. £100 each—Seamen's Hospital Society (Dreadnought), Hospital for Women (Soho-square), Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Royal Orthopædic Hospital, Western General Hospital (Marylebone-road), Belvidere Institution for Merchant Seamen, National Institute and Home for Ladies, the Ladies' Home (Abbey-road), Dudley-Stuart Nightly Refuge, Albert Orphan Asylum, British Orphan Asylum, London Orphan Asylum, Infant Orphan Asylum, Asylum for Fatherless Children, National Orphan Home, Cancer Hospital (London and Brompton), House of Charity for Distressed Persons, Royal Infirmary for Diseases of Children and Women, Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, City of London Lying-in Hospital, Institution for Giving Nightly Shelter to the Houseless, Royal Medical Benevolent College Fund, Association for Promoting General Welfare of the Blind, Ragged-School Union, Incorporated Clergy Orphan Society, the Clergy Orphan and Widow Corporation (Corporation of Sons of the Clergy), St. Marylebone Almshouses Institution. £50 each—Dental Hospital of London, Infant Home (Great Coram-street), Young Women's Christian Association (Great Marlborough-street), Like Association at 10, Richmond-terrace, Bayswater, Providence-row Night Refuge, Field-lane Night Refugees and Ragged-Schools, the Boys' Home and Industrial Schools (Regent's Park and East Barnet), West London Hospital (Hammersmith), Central London Ophthalmic Hospital (Gray's-inn-road), North London Consumption Hospital, Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, General Lying-in Hospital (Lambeth), Infirmary for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, United Law Clerks' Society, Smallpox and Vaccination Hospital, Hospital for Sick Children (Great Ormond-street), St. Mark's Hospital (City-road), London Female Dormitory and Industrial Institution, London Philanthropic Society, St. Mary's Hall (Brighton), Royal General Annuity Society, City of London and East London Dispensary. £25 each—Western Ophthalmic Hospital (Marylebone-road), Seaside Convalescent Hospital (Seaford), Invalid Asylum (Stoke Newington), and Home for Convalescent Children (Rumbold's Farm, Mitcham).

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNTESS SUDLEY.

Edith Elizabeth Henrietta, Viscountess Sudley, wife of Arthur Saunders, Viscount Sudley, eldest son and heir-apparent of the Earl of Arran, K.P., died on the 3rd inst. Her Ladyship was born Feb. 10, 1845, the daughter of the late Robert, Viscount Jocelyn, by Lady Frances Elizabeth Cowper, his wife, and was consequently sister of the present and granddaughter of the late Earl of Roden. Her marriage took place Feb. 1, 1865, and its issue consists of a son and heir, Arthur Jocelyn Charles, and three daughters.

LADY MARGARET CARNEGIE.

Lady Margaret Mary Adeliza Carnegie died on the 27th ult., at Meran, in the Tyrol. Her Ladyship was born Sept. 15, 1848, the only daughter of the present Earl of Northesk, by Georgina Maria, his wife, eldest daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir George Eliot, K.C.B., and was granddaughter of William, seventh Earl of Northesk, G.O.B., Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, by Mary Ricketts, his wife, niece of the famous Admiral John, Earl St. Vincent.

THE HON. GEORGE WEBBE.

The Hon. George Webbe, F.R.A.S., whose death is just announced, was a native of Falmouth, Cornwall. He was educated and obtained a Fellowship at Balliol College, Oxford. Early in life he proceeded to the island of Nevis, where he possessed several sugar estates and subsequently resided. Mr. Webbe filled some of the highest and most responsible offices in that island. In 1829 he was appointed Chief Justice, and continued in that station twenty-six years. He was subsequently made Colonial Treasurer and Judge of the Court of Complaints, which offices he held nineteen years. During that period he administered the government of Nevis on three several occasions. In 1869 he retired, on a pension, from the public service. Mr. Webbe's literary attainments were well known throughout the West India colonies, several of which are indebted to him for services rendered in the preparation of astronomical and literary productions. He was also a member of the Scientific Association of the Island of Trinidad.

MR. TRAILL, OF RATTAR.

George Traill, Esq., of Rattar and Hobbister, Vice-Lieutenant, and late M.P. for the county of Caithness, died at his residence, Dartmouth-grove, Blackheath, on the 29th ult., in his eighty-fourth year. He was eldest son of James Traill, Esq., of Rattar and Hobbister, by Lady Janet Sinclair, his wife, daughter of William, tenth Earl of Caithness, and represented one of the numerous branches of the Traills of Orkney, all springing from the Traills of Blebo, N.B. He was educated at Westminster School and Edinburgh University, and was called to the Scotch Bar in 1811. In 1830 he was returned for Orkney, and was its representative during that and the two succeeding Parliaments. Defeated at the general election of 1835, he remained out of the House until 1837, when he was returned for the county of Caithness, for which he continued to sit until 1869. He was a firm and consistent reformer and advocate of free trade. His nephew and heir, James Christie Traill, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, is eldest son of the late Mr. James Traill, the police magistrate.

CAPTAIN E. G. HORE, R.N.

Edward George Hore, Esq., Captain R.N., and for eleven years Naval Attaché to the British Embassy at Paris, died, on the 22nd ult., at 25, Kensington-square. He was born Sept. 17, 1823, the second son of Herbert William Hore, Esq., of Pole Hore, in the county of Wexford, Captain H.M.S. Freija, by Eliza, his wife, daughter and coheir of George Curling, Esq., of Westhatch, Essex. From his earliest entrance into the Royal Navy he was considered a promising officer, and was officially noticed for his services on the coast of Syria in 1840, when, as midshipman of the Castor, he assisted in planting the Ottoman flag and in destroying the guns on the ramparts of Caiffa. After some years of professional employment, he was appointed, in 1860, Naval Attaché at Paris. He married Maria, daughter of the late Sir William Reid, and leaves issue.

MR. DAVENPORT, OF DAVENPORT.

William Sharrington Davenport, Esq., of Davenport, in the county of Salop, M.A., J.P., died at his seat, near Bridgnorth, on the 1st inst. He was born July 30, 1808, the eldest son of the Rev. Edmund Sharrington Davenport, of Davenport, Vicar of Worfield, and was descended from a very ancient family founded by Ormus de Davenport, temp. Conqueror. The chief houses of the name were seated in Cheshire, one of which is seated in Capesthorpe, now represented by Mr. Bromley-Davenport, M.P. for North Warwickshire. The gentleman the subject of this notice married, Dec. 22, 1835, Catherine Louisa, only daughter of Samuel Peter Marindin, Esq., of Chesterton, and by her (who died July 17, 1865) leaves a son and heir, Edmund Henry, and other issue.

The Secretary for War has consented to hand over to Portsmouth thirteen acres of land, forming part of the glacis opposite the railway station, for a "people's park."

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Biddulph, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Royal Artillery, has been appointed secretary to Mr. Cardwell.

At Manchester, on Thursday week, Mr. W. E. Forster presented the prizes in connection with the Union of the Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes. The meeting was held in the Townhall, which was crowded. Mr. Birley presided.

A provisional committee, of which the Mayor of Portsmouth (Mr. J. Baker) is the head, has been formed at Portsmouth to set on foot a subscription for a public memorial to the late Mr. Charles Dickens in that town, which was Mr. Dickens's birthplace.

Mr. Bruce was, on Saturday last, presented with the freedom of the burgh of Banff, and was at the same time entertained at a public dinner—Provost Wood in the chair. In his reply the right hon. gentleman adverted to the political advantages of municipal institutions, and praised the Scotch system of questioning those who came before them for their suffrages.

Mr. Jacob Bright presided at a meeting at Manchester, last Saturday evening, and declared himself unfavourable to the principle of life peerages advocated by Mr. Fawcett, and that he would prefer a continuance of the existing system rather than a change which did not make the creation of peers dependent upon the suffrages of the people.

A conference of many delegates of the Presbyterian Church was held, on Thursday week, in Derry, at which resolutions were passed recommending a uniform system of contribution, and pledging the meeting to continue their efforts to raise the Sustentation Fund to £30,000 per annum, the sum required to bring the income of each minister up to £100 a year, in lieu of the Regium Donum.—A number of friends of the Rev. Professor Smyth, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, met in the Corporation Hall, and presented him with an address, a silver salver, and a cheque for £850.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. LAWSON.—I. We cannot answer questions as to the rules of chess by post. 2. If you mean, can the King take a piece which checks him, when that piece is guarded only by another piece that cannot be moved, the answer is, he cannot take the checking piece. The checking power of a piece is not lost because the piece itself is immovable. G. B. B. Inverness.—Received safely, and now under consideration. M. DEBNA.—By far the most able and comprehensive work on the chess openings in the French language, and one of the very best in any language, is the "Stratégie Raisonnée" of L'Abbé Durand and M. Prêt. This treatise contains nearly every analysis of importance in the chief authors on the subject, ancient and modern, and much which is not to be found in them. The arrangement is good and the typography singularly distinct. It is a praiseworthy characteristic of the authors that they candidly avow their obligations to other works. They rarely mention a novel move without attaching to it the name of the supposed inventor. They never shirk a modern analysis worth attention from jealousy of the originator, and, unlike too many of our petty chess compilers, never borrow material from the researches of others, and disfigure it, that the literary may pass undetected. The last edition of the "Stratégie Raisonnée" was published in 1868. It can be had by application to M. Jean Prêt, 72, Rue Saint-Sauveur, Paris; and, we believe, of Messrs. Barthes and Lowell, foreign booksellers, Great Marlborough-street, London.

L. E. G.—Black is wrong. He has made a mistake so common to young players that we have three letters on the subject only this week. See notice above to "H. Lawson." L. R.—In the position given the Black King cannot move to the square indicated. A King can never move to a square commanded by an adverse man, and this rule holds good whether the adverse man can move or not.

HARVARD.—The games between Messrs. Potter and Frankenstein have been long in type, and only wait their due turn for insertion.

KNIGHT'S TOUR, No. V.—The solution by A. W. O., Dublin—Edina—E. L. G., Farnham—and Julia, of Bruges, is correct, but should have been sent before this.

L. M. L.—The dates on which the five Knight's Tours were published are:—1st, Dec. 31, 1870; 2nd, Feb. 11, 1871; 3rd, March 18, 1871; 4th, Aug. 12, 1871; 5th, on Sept. 16, 1871.

SUBSCRIBER.—You will see from a notice below that the great match in Scotland of which you speak is likely to come off towards the end of the present month.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1440.—The following signatures have been received since our list of last week:—R. W. M.—Shipshape—M. P.—Deveron—E. H. P.—R. H. Whomes—Pip—C. W.—H. F.—Emma Payham, Lyons—R. V.—G. S. Bel. A. Demochy—Langham—Damiano—W. F.—Lucy—A. C. Waters—L. B. G.—H. H.—R. E., Southampton—Graham—Williams—Marian—Captain M. Dublin—Pergus—I. H. D., Curragh Camp—Dombey and Son—Ben—Malvolio—S. G. E.—Flanetto—B. G. K.—Ferdinand—Mulleberry Hawk—Irene—Sergeant—Torus—Li Calci—Julia—Elin—R. B. Soale—Sam Taylor—Neth and Kate—O. T.—W. G. G., Cantab—J. Sowden—A. P. C. Kup—J. Kemp—Puck—Belmullet—Kit—Viper—I. W. T.—Janie's Young Man—A. O., Dublin—W. G. F.—Emile Frau, of Lyons—Cornelli—and Angus.

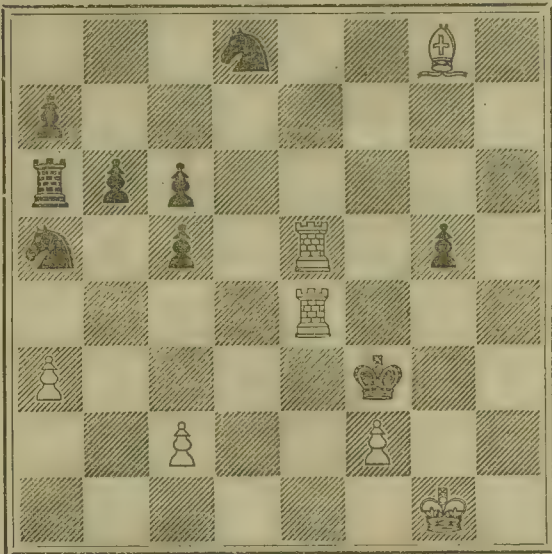
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1441.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q R 6th (ch)	K to Q 4th	3. R to K B 4th	P to Q B 6th (dis. ch.)
2. Kt to Q B 7th (ch)	K to Q B 4th (ch)	4. Kt takes B. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1442.

By Mr. W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR.

No. VI.

rise	she	fies	to	teach	to	hand	ble
that	thice	and	seems	de	her	the	be
fair	grance	sweet	that	love	tell	sem	rude
how	vir	that	rose	and	wastes	yet	maid
fra	and	time	go	her	ly	time's	re
tue	now	dead	me	her	dies	that	though
thy	let	knows	when	fado	ness	I	ty
she	lives	from	leaves	when	beau	thou	good

The solution of the above is requested.

CHESS IN MALVERN.

Another Game played at the Malvern Congress.—(Lopez Gambit.)

BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE
(Mr. B. W. Fisher.)	(Mr. N. Fedden.)	(Mr. B. W. Fisher.)	(Mr. N. Fedden.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Q R to K sq	Castles
2. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	12. P to K 5th	P takes P
3. Q to K 2nd		13. P takes P	Kt to Q 2nd
		14. P to K 6th	P takes P
		15. Q takes P (ch)	K to R sq
		16. Kt to K 4th	
			Well played.
3. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd	16. Q to K sq	
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes P		The play of Mr. Fedden in this game appears to us below his usual pitch.
6. Castles	B to K 3rd		
7. Kt to B 3rd	P to K R 3rd	17. Q Kt takes P	P takes Kt
8. Q takes B	B takes B	18. Q to K R 3rd (ch)	K to Kt sq
9. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. R takes Q	Q R takes R
10. B to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 4th	20. Q takes Kt,	
	B to K Kt 2nd		
			and White resigned in a few moves.

ANOTHER GREAT MATCH BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF EAST AND WEST SCOTLAND.—The customary yearly meeting of the Glasgow Chess Club was held a few days back. After the election of several new members and the appointment of the officials, consisting of Sheriff Bell, as honorary president; Mr. W. W. Mitchell, president; Mr. B. Hunt, vice-president; Mr. John Jenkins, treasurer; Mr. Archibald K. Murray, secretary; and Messrs. A. Hunter, A. Berwick, W. F. Murray, A. M. Arthur, R. L. McWhirter, B. Eekhout, and Dr. N. Labone, as committee-men, it was arranged that another grand match should take place between the East and West of Scotland; the contest to be similar to that which took place last May, and to be fought towards the end of this month or the beginning of next month. Arrangements were also made for a handicap tournament for the Scotch championship, the prize for which is a very handsome set of Chinese chessmen in ivory, given by Mr. Archibald K. Murray, the secretary of the club. Both matches, it is settled, will be fought out in Glasgow.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY WAITING-ROOM.

The lobby of the House of Commons, in the Palace of Westminster, is a scene which was represented in one of our large Engravings two or three years ago. A less conspicuous and comprehensive Illustration is now given of the waiting-room attached to the temporary place of meeting at Versailles, where the French National Assembly, till its adjournment some three weeks ago, was in deliberative session. The experienced observer of public business, of the men engaged in its transaction, and of the restless people from all parts of the country, and belonging to all classes, who are so apt to press their claims and opinions on the legislator's notice, will find no difficulty in understanding the motives of each group. The extreme difficulty of pleasing everybody, or even attending to everybody, amid the hurry of work in a running fight against time, is severely felt by the harassed member of a political body, especially in times of uneasiness and excitement, when changes are impending with issues and results beyond all safe calculation. It is not merely the legitimate exercise of his voting and speaking privilege, upon the questions likely to come under debate, that he is obliged to account for to any of his constituents, or their friends, who choose to call upon him. He is supposed by them to be the possessor of a certain powerful influence, which will compel the Ministers of the day, whether he be their supporter or their opponent, to dispense their patronage and other favours according to his request. Nineteenths of the personal applications made to him from the neighbourhood which constitutes his electoral bottom, and upon which he takes his seat, concern something he is to get done, or to prevent being done, in some department of the Administration, over which he cannot have the slightest direct control. We know how much this is the case, even in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with all its comparatively free enjoyment of municipal self-government; but in France, where the petty details of each commune are dependent on the consent of a centralised official authority, the resort to political mediators in the capital is of necessity much greater. It is well for the honourable gentlemen lately assembled at Versailles that their vacation has at length arrived, and they have gone in peace to their homes.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Oct. 7:—

In London 2169 births and 1283 deaths were registered. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 10 and the deaths 83 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The 1283 deaths in London included 72 from smallpox, 25 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 32 from different forms of fever (of which 4 were certified as typhus, 27 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 80 from diarrhoea. To different forms of violence 38 deaths were referred. Of these, 31 were the result of accident or negligence, including 18 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, 2 from suffocation, and 3 from poison. Of the deaths from fractures and contusions, 6 were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. Six deaths were referred to suicide last week, of which 4 were effected by drowning. One case of infanticide was registered. In the large public institutions of the metropolis 213 deaths were recorded last week, or 17 per cent of the total deaths. Of these 89 occurred in workhouses and 120 in hospitals.

During the week, 4610 births and 3481 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality last week in these towns was at the rate of 25 deaths annually to every 1000 persons estimated to be living. The annual rates of mortality last week in the following seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—London, 21 per 1000; Portsmouth, 23; Norwich, 32; Bristol, 25; Wolverhampton, 33; Birmingham, 28; Leicester, 28; Nottingham, 29; Liverpool, 30; Manchester, 35; Salford, 37; Bradford, 22; Leeds, 34; Sheffield, 29; Hull, 26; Sunderland, 41; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 33. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes was 25 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 28 per 1000, and in Dublin 23.

In Paris 764 deaths were returned in the week ending the 6th inst., and the annual death-rate was equal to 22 per 1000 of the estimated population.

In Brussels 83 deaths occurred in the week ending the 30th ult., and the annual death-rate was 23 per 1000.

In Berlin during the week ending the 5th inst. the 623 deaths included 116 from smallpox, 67 from infantile diarrhoea, 8 from Asiatic cholera, and 29 from enteric fever, showing an annual rate from all causes of 36 per 1000.

In Vienna the 319 deaths in the week ending the 30th ult. gave an annual rate of 27 per 1000.

In Rome 142 deaths were registered in the week ending the 24th ult., and the annual death-rate was 33 per 1000.

The fatal prevalence of Asiatic cholera has all but disappeared from Königsberg.

In the city of New York 520 deaths were registered in the week ending the 16th ult., and the equivalent annual rate of mortality was 29 per 1000.

In Madras the 251 deaths in the week ending Aug. 25 showed an annual death-rate equal to 31 per 1000 of the population.

A flood has burst into the workings of the Broadfield Colliery, near Wigan, and one hundred men are thus thrown out of employment.

On Monday Earl Granville, as the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the Oxford local examination for the Margate centre. Mr. Chamber, the Mayor, presided.

There was a "Home Rule" demonstration at Drogheda on Sunday, at which 20,000 persons are estimated to have been present. Mr. John Martin, M.P.; Mr. P. J. Smith, M.P.; and Mr. A. M. Sullivan were amongst the speakers.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Middlesex Agricultural Society for the encouragement of good ploughing and other agricultural improvements, and for giving rewards to servants for good conduct and long service, took place, yesterday week, on the farm of Mr. R. A. Stevens, Perry Oaks, Heathrow, near Stanwell, and the dinner at the Railway Hotel, Staines—Viscount Enfield, M.P., in the chair.

The thirty-second autumnal assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales began its sittings in Swansea, on Monday, and between 600 and 700 ministers and delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom, and some from foreign parts, were present. The Union continued its sittings daily throughout the week. The Rev. Thomas Jones, the minister of Water-street Congregational Chapel, Swansea (well known for many years as the pastor of Bedford Chapel, London), is the president of the Union for the present year.



WAITING-ROOM OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT VERSAILLES.



PHEASANTS IN OCTOBER.

The month of October brings home many high-class sportsmen from the moors of North Britain, where they have pursued the grouse or the red deer, to the parks and coppes of their English demesnes, the rage for slaughter demanding an abundant supply of victims, which is found in the pheasant preserves. The poult is by this time four or five months old, and should be in plump condition, after the fine summer we have had. It is well known that the breeding and feeding of this handsome bird, as one of the favourite objects of rural diversion, an ornament of woodland scenery, and a palatable addition to dinner or luncheon, engages the most serious attention of some of our landed gentry. There was a time, we read, when the pheasant, as well as the peacock, the swan, and the heron, was frequently invested at princely banquets with a mystic or sacramental character. The noble dish was solemnly presented to lords or knights about to undertake some heroic enterprise or gallant feat of arms; and they swore by the bird, when tasting of its flesh, that they would do the chivalrous deed which they had in mind. The pheasant is not only a romantic; but also a classical bird, having been first imported into Greece by the Argonauts under Jason from its native region of Colchis, now constituting the Russian provinces of Mingrelia and Immeritia, on the eastern shore of the Black Sea. This Asiatic fowl has taken up its abode in every country of Europe, and is probably destined to follow the European colonists of America, Australia, and New Zealand, and to become as familiar there as it is here. The most convenient and profitable way of keeping pheasants, if the owner did not care for the amusement of shooting them, would be to treat them as domesticated fowl. They are fed in many preserves with potatoes, peas, barley, and buckwheat, either sown in a patch of ground adjoining the cover or strewn about on the surface at the proper time. As they cost a good deal of money, it is evidently just, whatever may be thought of the general principle of the game laws, that these birds should be regarded as private property; and the crime of poaching, so far as they are concerned, is not less dishonest than robbing a hen-roost, or any other vulgar theft. Pheasants will seldom prove mischievous to the farmer if they are provided with sufficient food and warm cover in the grounds reserved for their habitation. They are not, indeed, like partridges, to be esteemed useful allies of the agricultural interest for their services in the destruction of insects; but there is no such objection to them from the farmer's point of view, as there is to hares and rabbits. The rapid and wholesale killing of hundreds of our fellow-creatures in the battue—for the birds and beasts, after all, must be confessed to be the fellow-creatures of mankind—is, perhaps, a diversion which good taste will some day forbid; but the pheasant will not cease to be seen beneath the thinned autumnal shade of the trees, picking at the beechnuts and acorns, or suddenly rising, when startled by our approach, and whirring across our path to gain the shelter of the neighbouring hedge.

THE FARM.

The season has been variable for the Scotch harvest, but still so far favourable that, even in the extreme north, the extent of grain crop uncut is very small. The want of sun in July protracted the hay harvest, and when gathered it was found to be slightly deficient in bulk and wanting in colour. The great heat in August brought on all the grain crops rapidly, and from the middle of that month to the third week in September the weather was glorious for harvest work; since then much rain has fallen, and turnips have greatly benefited thereby; indeed, the crop is generally said to be the best for several years past. The pastures have still a very fair bite, and grass grew more in August and September than it did in any other part of the year. The young clovers and artificial grasses are very luxuriant, and promise abundant food. In the carse almost all the wheat was laid, cutting had to be done with a hook, and was very expensive—the men, in places, striking for increased pay. The grain did not come to a fine colour, neither is the yield good, and probably of all the grain crops wheat will turn out the worst. Barley has not reached the high anticipations the farmers had of it; the quality is not good, and, being late, was ill-secured; moreover, the clover had grown so much that there was difficulty in stacking and drying. Oats, as in England, appear to be an average crop.

In raising the potatoes, it is found in some situations in Fifeshire that scarcely a third of the crop is sound; but in many districts the tubers are only just touched, so that it is hoped a large portion of the crop will be fit for food. The weather has not yet been very settled for steam cultivation; still, however, at Dunmore the Scottish Steam Cultivation Company have commenced operations with two 20-horse power engines, and the land has been turned up to a depth of nearly two feet.

At Falkirk October Tryst 50,000 sheep were shown, against 45,000 last year; prices were up 7s. to 9s. on Cheviot wethers, and 6s. to 8s. on ewes. Cross-bred sheep had also increased about the same rate upon last year's quotations, and blackfaced from 5s. to 7s. The quality was not quite so excellent, as the best lots had been purchased previous to the market and sent south; still, many English, and even Irish, buyers were present, and in the morning trade was brisk and good, but there was afterwards difficulty in selling secondary lots. Cattle and horses were very numerous, there being nearly 14,000 head of stock. The Highland cattle sold well, but for the English shorthorns and Irish cattle the trade was slow; so great is the demand for stock and the prospects of winter so abundant for roots (though there is a deficiency of straw), that good cattle were up 10s. to 20s. per head since the September tryst.

Ireland has also benefited by the scarcity and high price of stock. At Ballinasloe fair the cattle and sheep were brought up in excellent condition, through the abundance of the green crops. The best cattle were mostly purchased for England, at £1 per head advance on last year's prices. Calves readily fetched £5, and yearlings and two-year-old stores ranged from £10 to £15. Sheep were fully 10s. per head dearer for wethers, and 7s. for ewes. There was a good clearance of stock, and little disease observed. Horses were not very first rate in quality; good-looking hunters were, however, in request, and made from £50 to £150 each.

The sale of the well-known stud of Suffolk cart-horses, at Dennington, belonging to the late Mr. Capon, brought together a very large company. Matchet, the prize mare of the season, went to Mr. A. Crisp for 290 gs., Colonel Wilson being the opposition. Several lots went to Lord Henniker, and one or two to Ireland. The 113 head of agricultural horses realised over £6000, averaging £53 16s., being a few shillings below the average for Mr. Catlin's horses in 1855.

The death of Mr. G. Jackson, of Tattenhall, Cheshire, is recorded. He was one of the Royal Agricultural Society's farm inspectors, and a great authority on cheese; indeed, he was the first to establish a factory at Tattenhall, before those at Longford and Derby were erected.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Saturday the directors of the Bank of England raised the minimum rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent.

The death is announced of the Rev. Ebenezer Prout, F.G.S., for many years secretary to the London Missionary Society. Mr. Prout was in his seventieth year.

A loan exhibition of high-class paintings in water colours will open, on Monday next, at the Gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, for the benefit of the National Institution for Consumption at Ventnor.

The challenge cup and two series of prizes shot for every six months by the Pimlico division of the Queen's (Westminster) Volunteers were contested for the sixteenth time, at Wormwood-scrubbs, on Monday. The challenge cup was won by Private A. Black.

The inquiry into the case of the Hampstead Smallpox Hospital was continued on Wednesday, when the case for the complainants closed, and Mr. Montagu Williams opened the defence. It was stated that the complainants withdrew from cross-examining the witnesses for the managers, as they have no funds to carry the case any farther.

It is announced that the third exhibition of poultry and pigeons will be held in the nave of the Crystal Palace in November. The prizes have been greatly increased both in number and value, and now reach the total of £1000; and sixty silver cups are to be distributed over the 135 classes into which the birds are divided. The entries close on Monday next.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan districts last week was 117,438, of whom 32,705 were in workhouses and 84,733 received out-door relief. Compared with the corresponding period in the three preceding years, this was a decrease of 10,352, 11,442, and 12,746 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 1148; of whom 796 were men, 300 women, and 52 children under sixteen.

The Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, has received through its secretary, Mr. Joseph Soul, £1000, a donation from "O. W. S." A third donation of £1000 from "E. N." has been received by the St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula. The British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, in Great Marlborough-street and Finsbury-square, has received a present of valuable framed engravings for the decoration of the outpatients' waiting-halls from Mr. Henry Graves.

At the meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday it was resolved, upon the motion of the Rev. J. A. Pictou, to obtain information concerning the Prussian system of class division before determining the plans of new school buildings. The propriety of facilitating bathing and swimming as part of the education at public elementary schools was referred to the General Purposes Committee. Of the sum of £40,000 ordered to be raised by the board on June 14, a sum of £32,596 has been received by the treasurer, and it was resolved that the districts still liable be requested to pay the amounts due from them within fourteen days. A resolution was passed pledging the board to appoint its own inspectors of schools.

The extension of the river embankment from Chelsea to Battersea Bridge, which, when completed, will open up a splendid roadway for upwards of two miles in a direct line from Westminster, has been begun, and is to be vigorously pushed forward. The point at which the works begin is where the grounds of the Royal Hospital abut, and from the gardens to Cadogan Pier piles have been driven into the bed of the river, and other preparations made for the construction of the embankment, which will form a leading thoroughfare to the new Albert Bridge, and, when the proposed extension of the Victoria Embankment in front of the Houses of Parliament is carried out, will complete the embankment from Blackfriars Bridge to the north side of Battersea Bridge.

The "Home" erected in Bonner's-road for the children of the east end of London was opened last week. The thirty-eight boys who are now its inmates are divided into two families, each with its "father and mother"—that is, the superintendent and his wife. There are several bed-rooms, a common day-room, and dining-room. For the whole institution there are provided a school-room, chapel, infirmary, bath-room; and the range of buildings, which form three sides of an irregular square, look down on a spacious area, which is the open-air playground, there being also a covered one. The girls' department is not yet quite finished, so that at present there are only six in the institution. The premises are capable of accommodating a hundred children, and the spirit of its managers is so high that they will take in that number if they present themselves, or are presented by charitable persons.

General Schenck having requested the presence of all citizens of the United States in London at a meeting at the Langham Hotel, on Thursday evening, to consider how aid could be best contributed to the sufferers in Chicago, a large number of Americans and English sympathisers were present. General Schenck, who was voted to the chair, said he could assure all persons that they might feel certain of receiving the gratitude of American citizens at home and abroad for whatever they might do. He held in his hands letters from English firms promising subscriptions to a very large amount. Judge McCulloch, General Maxwell Woodhull, and Mr. George Wilks were appointed secretaries to give effect to the organisation. It was reported that several London banks had given £1000 each, and that the firm of Messrs. Morgan and Co. had given 10,000 dols. Resolutions were passed unanimously in favour of the movement.

A fireman named James Ford died, in the Royal Free Hospital, on Saturday night, from injuries which he received at a fire which occurred in Gray's-inn-lane that morning. He lost his life in the gallant discharge of duty, and, but for him, the lives of six persons would probably have been sacrificed. Having previously risked it in saving five of them, he made a still more desperate attempt to rescue a sixth, in which he succeeded, but in that heroic act he fell a victim to his own courage. He has left a widow and two children. Mr. Charles Goddard, of 9, Gray's-inn-square, whose chambers overlooked the scene of the fire, in a letter to the *Times* bears witness to the brave and gallant conduct of Ford, and says he will gladly receive subscriptions towards a small fund for the relief of the widow and orphans. "A Hospital Physician" writes to express the hope that this melancholy occurrence will lead at once to the simple precaution of rendering this portion of the apparatus fireproof. "Able chemists than myself will (he says) suggest the best means of securing this, but I believe that if the canvas be well soaked in a solution of one of the salts of tungsten—e.g., tungstate of soda—it will be rendered quite unflammable. Possibly, too, Captain Shaw may be able to devise a simpler arrangement of the wire network of these escapes."

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the Masters and Wardens of twelve of the City companies and other guests at a banquet in the Egyptian Hall of the

Mansion House on Monday.—On Wednesday his Lordship presided over a public meeting, at which resolutions were adopted expressive of sympathy with the widespread distress in the Leeward Islands, and inviting subscriptions towards the relief of the suffering inhabitants.—Under the auspices of the Chief Magistrate of the City, a subscription has been opened at the Mansion House for the benefit of the sufferers through the great fire at Chicago. The Lord Mayor also convened a special meeting of the Court of Common Council on Friday, to consider the propriety of expressing sympathy with the unfortunate inhabitants of the devastated city.—The Lord Mayor has invited M. Léon Say, the Prefect of the Seine, and the whole of the members of the English committee who were engaged with his Lordship in raising and dispensing the fund—amounting to about £130,000—subscribed for the relief of the people of Paris on the raising of the siege, to a grand banquet at the Mansion House. M. Say has accepted the invitation; and the dinner, to which many other eminent persons have also been invited, will be given, on Wednesday next, in the Egyptian Hall.—His Lordship has consented to preside over a meeting at the Mansion House, on the 25th inst., for the purpose of calling public attention to the distress caused by the famine in Persia.

The committee of the City of London Volunteer Fund, which was started last year to supply the City volunteers, numbering nearly 4000 men, with a rifle-range, head-quarters, and drillground, have issued an address, in which they state they have lately suspended their appeals to the public, waiting to give a definite result of their labours. After great search and at considerable expense they have concluded the lease for a most desirable rifle-range at Rainham. The works will, they hope, be completed within two months, and it will then be one of the safest and most complete rifle-ranges in the kingdom. The committee—of which Mr. Alderman Besley is chairman and the Lord Mayor president—further state that the large expenditure involved in the purchase of the ranges leaves little more than £1000 with which to begin the erection of head-quarters. This sum is so manifestly inadequate that the plans are stayed, waiting the result of the final appeal to the patriotism and liberality of the citizens of London. Head-quarters are absolutely essential, those now occupied being wholly inadequate to the wants of the five City regiments. Only about £12,000 is required, and the committee appeal with perfect confidence to their brother-citizens to supply the deficiency, and thus complete for its volunteer force a material organisation worthy of the metropolis of the empire.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi.—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £201 were voted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during recent storms, when no less than forty-nine lives and four vessels were saved by the boats. The silver medal of the institution and a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum were granted to Miss Jane Campbell, of Drogheda, Ireland, in acknowledgment of her brave conduct during a strong easterly gale in wading into a heavy surf and saving one of the crew of the brig Manly, of Whitehaven, which had been wrecked near Drogheda Bar. The thanks of the institution inscribed on vellum were also presented to Mrs. Fox, of Kells, near Drogheda, in testimony of her valuable services in aiding and encouraging Miss Campbell to accomplish her mission of mercy. Payments amounting to £3500 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. The hon. secretary of the Tramore branch (Mr. Edward Jacob) had, with the assistance of some ladies who had previously contributed to the Irish National Life-Boat Bazaar, realised £24 on behalf of the life-boat fund by the sale of needle and other kinds of work at Tramore. The late Mr. Thomas Shipstone, of Beverley, had left the society a legacy of £50. Reports were read from the inspector and assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coasts.

An order has been issued from the Admiralty directing the breaking up of her Majesty's paddle-ship *Dee*, lying in Sheerness Dockyard.

It is stated that General Forster has resigned his office of military secretary, and that he will be succeeded by Major-General C. R. Egerton, the present Deputy Adjutant-General.

Major-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, O.B., commanding the home district, will begin his half-yearly inspection of the several battalions of Guards next week.

The Birmingham School Board has resolved to apply to the Public Works Loan Commissioners for £20,000, to be expended in the building of rate-supported schools.

Mr. H. D. Pochin has presented to the trustees of the British School, Stafford, £1000 without any conditions. The trustees will with this munificent gift build new schools.

Sir Smith Child, Bart., one of the members for West Staffordshire, presided, last week, at the annual meeting of the Wedgwood Institute School of Art, and spoke at considerable length on the advantage of an art-education to the men engaged in the pottery trade.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the steamer *Lunefield* concluded last Saturday. The Court found the master in default for the loss of the *Lunefield*, in neglecting to take those precautions he ought to have taken, and suspended Mr. Robert Church's (the master) certificate for three months.

It has been resolved that the statue of the late Lord Derby to be erected in the Miller Park, at Preston, shall consist of white marble, the previous resolution to erect the statue in bronze having given dissatisfaction in many quarters. The entire cost of the statue is estimated at £2500.

At a meeting held in the Council Chambers, Edinburgh, on Monday—the Lord Provost presiding—Miss Jex-Blake was presented with upwards of £1000 to enable her to defray the expense incurred in the recent action against her at the instance of Mr. Craig, student. Miss Jex-Blake said that she wished to devote the surplus, which amounts to more than £100, to the funds for the purpose of founding a hospital for women.

An explosion of firedamp occurred, on Monday, in a new pit at Ellenbrook, near Manchester, in one of the Earl of Ellesmere's collieries. The mine is so well ventilated and free from gas that naked lights are used. About ten o'clock, while a party of men were widening an archway, a breadth of the old brickwork fell, liberating a lodge of gas, which exploded. Two boys were severely burned, and several men injured.

The foundation-stone of a college for the daughters of ministers was laid at Gravesend, on Thursday week, by Mr. S. Morley, M.P. The question of completing the building for 150 pupils is under the very serious consideration of the board of management, Mr. Morley having promised £500 in addition to his previous contribution of a like amount on condition that the whole plan is carried out.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A single glance at the lengthy returns of the racing which took place at Leicester, Hampton, and elsewhere towards the end of last week is sufficient to show that we may safely leave them without comment, and pass on to a record of the Newmarket Second October meeting. It commenced, as usual, on Monday; but the card for that day was wretchedly weak, and we need say no more than that the "red, white, and blue" of Mr. Lombard was in great force, winning two races and dividing another. Clementina, a daughter of the Duke and Clematis, and therefore half-sister to Cornet, was a great favourite for the Clearwell Stakes; but she could only get a bad third to Queen's Messenger, Lord Falmouth's well-named colt by Trumpeter from Queen Bertha. He is Queen Bertha's second foal, and as Gertrude, her first, has shown capital form, the Oaks winner is likely to take high rank as a stud matron. Violetta, another daughter of The Duke, was more successful in the Second Clearwell Stakes, in which The Druid suffered his first defeat. His form, however, was much too bad to be true, and we have since found out that he was thoroughly amiss, and his Derby prospects are not, therefore, so bad as the betting would indicate. He is an exceedingly handsome colt, but rather on the small side. Admiral Rous's judgment was triumphantly vindicated by the result of the Cesarewitch, for Noyre Tauren (6 st. 8 lb.), for whom the race was considered a certainty, never had the smallest chance. Corisande's (7 st. 12 lb.) decisive victory stamps her as a thoroughly good filly; but it is surprising that her chance was not estimated a little more highly, when it is remembered that Julius, whom we consider about the same class of animal as Baron Rothschild's mare, won the Cesarewitch in a common canter with 2 lb. more on his back. Certainly Corisande's previous performances of this year do not read very brilliantly; but then it must be remembered that she has been consistently sacrificed to her stable companions, and, with Hannah and Favonius out of the way, we cannot doubt that she would have won the One Thousand, Oaks, and Brighton Cup. Cardinal York (9 st.) made a very game struggle under his heavy weight, and one can only feel surprised that such a good horse has been so badly managed that he has only secured three races during his four seasons on the turf. Kingcraft (8 st. 3 lb.) ran as soft as usual, though he managed to finish before King Cole (7 st. 13 lb.), who greatly disappointed his many admirers.

The weather on the Middle Park Plate day was simply perfect, and we never saw the vast expanse of Newmarket-heath to more advantage. The attendance was also very large, partly, perhaps, from the fact that the race looked very "open," there being no great performer—like Achievement, Lady Elizabeth, or Sunshine—engaged to monopolise public attention. The first half-dozen events were singularly uninteresting, and, merely noticing the clever victory of Barefoot (8 st. 3 lb.) in the Oatlands Plate, over the Cambridgeshire course, we may proceed to the "two-year-old Derby." Almoner was one of the first of the candidates to show in the birdcage, and the handsome Beadsman, who was quite the best-looking of the party, seemed so uncommonly fit and full of life and go that many would-be speculators, who had previously been undecided, at once gave him their support. Prince Charlie was by far the biggest of the sixteen, and reminded one strongly of his gigantic half brother, Camel, though he had not the ugly head and great outré ears of the latter. So big is he, however, that his stable companion, Border Chief, a very nice chestnut brother to Border Knight, looked quite small beside him. Helmet was not saddled in the inclosure; but Alava, the much-talked-of wonder in Sir Joseph Hawley's stable, is a thorough commoner. Nuneham was as fit as possible; still, though giving one the idea of great speed, does not look like struggling home in a punishing finish, and we were a little disappointed with Vanderdecken, who is not furnishing into so good a colt as we expected he would make. Time, however, will probably do wonders for him. The wiry Laburnum was much liked. He is a little short, and stands rather high in the leg; but he seems possessed of great stamina, and ought to carry the Baron's colours very prominently at Epsom next year. The race admits of little description, for as soon as the flag fell Prince Charlie took a slight lead and brought his field along at a cracking pace. As they commenced the ascent for home he had everything beaten except Laburnum, and for a moment the last-named showed in front; but Prince Charlie, who has one of the most terrific strides we ever saw, pressed him again, and won, all out, by a head—indeed, two lengths past the chair the head was the other way. Nuneham was a poor third and Almoner a good fourth; and thus the Stockbridge running of the pair was exactly confirmed. Prince Charlie, who is by Blair Athol, from Eastern Princess, was bred by Mr. Jones, a farmer near Newmarket, whose very select stud has also produced such well-known animals as Camel and Hester; and it is a singular fact that the first five in the race were all bred by their owners. Helmet cut up very badly; and it is becoming such an acknowledged fact that penalised animals have little chance in this race, that only two which had any extra weight to carry were among the sixteen runners. Albert Victor's easy defeat by Somno, in the Select Stakes, created quite a sensation, though it need not have done so, for Mr. Cartwright's colt looked as if he had not taken a single good gallop since the Legger.

The Castlebar board of guardians lately petitioned Mr. Gladstone to grant an amnesty to the Fenian convicts who are imprisoned for complicity in the Manchester murder. The Premier states in his reply that he is sensible of the moderate and loyal tone in which the request was made; but he declines to grant it. The convicts whom the Castlebar guardians wish to see liberated do not fall within the category of political offenders, and are "in no way entitled to similar indulgence."

Sir John Lubbock presided, last Saturday, at the distribution of prizes at the Liverpool Trades Hall in connection with the local schools of science for operatives. After speaking of Government in its relation to the scientific societies of the country, and stating that these societies themselves desired to be, as they were now, perfectly independent of State aid, Sir John said the Government had never been chary of incurring expense for important scientific researches, and the apparent reluctance as to the expedition to view the recent eclipse was the result of a misunderstanding. Upon the relation of Government to elementary schools he could not speak with equal satisfaction. Scientific men throughout the country unanimously regretted the manner in which the grants to those schools were distributed. Reading, writing, and arithmetic, although the foundations of education, were not education itself, and the schools would never be placed on a sound and satisfactory basis until they took wider ground. Sir John quoted in support of this view the resolutions of the British and the Social Science Associations, and the opinions of those practically concerned in education. He argued that, where more advanced subjects were taught, the reading and writing themselves would be of a better quality.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Lord Chancellor will receive the Lord Mayor elect on Nov. 2, the first day of Michaelmas Term, also the Judges and Queen's counsel, at his residence in Great George-street.

Mr. Dayman, one of the magistrates presiding at the Hammersmith and Wandsworth Police Courts, is about to retire from the Bench. The learned gentleman, who is sixty-seven years of age, was called to the Bar in 1829, and was appointed a metropolitan police magistrate in January, 1856.

The *Law Journal* understands that Sir John E. Eardley Wilmot, Bart., has tendered his resignation as a county court Judge of circuit No. 43. The circuit embraces Brentford, Brompton, and Marylebone.

Major Paget, M.P., has been appointed to succeed Lord Bath, resigned, as chairman of the Somerset Quarter Sessions. The post has been temporarily filled by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Cork.

The Middlesex magistrates, at their meeting yesterday week, made a sweeping raid upon the music-halls and dancing-rooms of the metropolis. The Cremorne Gardens was refused a license, and so was Hoxton Hall. Highbury Barn, which was last year deprived of its dancing license, has this year had its music license refused. The Alhambra applied for a provisional license for dancing, which was refused, but the music license was continued. The same fate befell the Royal Music Hall, High Holborn. On the previous day the magistrates refused to renew the license for music and dancing at the Philharmonic Music Hall, Islington. An application for a license for the Oxford Music Hall was on Monday before the Middlesex Bench. When the question was put, five magistrates voted on each side, and the chairman gave his casting vote against the applicant. It was subsequently shown, however, that one of the standing orders deprived the chairman of this right, and on another division being taken, the license was granted by a majority of 6 to 5.

At the Mansion House, on Monday, George Wilson, seventy-four, and Frederick Wheeler, forty-six, were brought up on remand, before Sir Robert Carden, charged with obtaining money by false pretences. On Friday week the prisoners were given into custody for going about the City with a begging petition purporting to be on behalf of a widow whose husband had been killed by an accident. They represented that they were in the service of the Commissioners of Sewers; but this was untrue, and the money they received as subscriptions to the petition they appropriated to themselves. They had been remanded in order that inquiries might be made about them, and the chief constable of the Mendicity Society now attended, and said the prisoner Wilson had obtained his living by going about with fictitious begging petitions since 1848. He had been several times in prison, and at the sessions he had been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment as an incorrigible rogue and vagabond. Sir Robert Carden, addressing the elder prisoner, said he had been imposing on the kind disposition of the public twenty-three years, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. The other prisoner was sentenced to a similar period of imprisonment.

Arthur George Mence, a clerk, lately in the service of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., was, on Monday, charged at the Mansion House with having robbed his employers of £465. The prisoner had absconded, but was captured by a detective at Bilbao, in Spain. He was remanded.

A large body of the City police, on Wednesday, entered a wine and refreshment house in Freeman's-court, Lawrence-lane, a narrow thoroughfare leading out of Cheapside, and captured about twenty persons, most of whom are said to be "bock-makers." The whole of them were taken to Bow-lane police station. On Thursday they were taken to the Mansion House, and the City Solicitor asked that the three Thorps and Slatter (one of the Thorps is the landlord of the house) should be remanded, and he asked that they should give securities to the amount of £500, two sureties in £250 each, and their own recognisances in £500. The other seventeen defendants were discharged, upon entering into their own recognisances in £100 each.

Mr. Hardy, a gentleman living near Sydenham, was summoned by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, on Tuesday, for riding in a first-class carriage from Gipsy-hill to London Bridge with a third-class ticket. Mr. Hardy's defence was that he wanted to speak to one of his workmen, who he supposed was in a third-class carriage. He took a ticket for that class, but not finding the man he wanted to see, he went into a first-class carriage, being accustomed to ride in that class. He was fined 20s., and £2 2s. costs.

Two or three Italian "padroni" and other persons were charged at Clerkenwell, on Saturday, with receiving lodgers in houses that had not been registered. The evidence showed that the houses were filthy and overcrowded, and fines ranging from 40s. to 10s. and costs were inflicted in some cases. Others were adjourned for further consideration of the state of the law on the subject of overcrowding.

A woman who had been seventy-six times in custody for begging was, on Wednesday, placed before the Marlborough-street police magistrate. Her first conviction was dated July, 1835. She was now sent to the sessions for trial.

Emily Russell, described as a "letter-writer," was charged at Lambeth Police Court, on Monday, with obtaining from Lavinia Jupe 6d., and a similar sum from another female, by falsely pretending to tell their fortunes. Mrs. Jupe, the wife of Detective Jupe, said she went to the prisoner's house and asked her if she would "cut the cards." The prisoner produced a pack of cards and told her to shuffle them three times, and she then said, "Your husband's a very bad temper;" and she added, "He's very gay." "A dark young man was talking about her, and a fair young man would offer her marriage." Sergeant Mullard said he took the woman into custody. He found in a portfolio a number of letters showing that "ladies" had consulted her. The detective produced a letter bearing the stamp of the House of Lords, in which 10s. had been sent in answer to an appeal for assistance. Mr. Chance sentenced the prisoner to three weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A drunken man, described as a gentleman, was convicted at Marylebone, yesterday week, of disorderly conduct at the Baker-street station. He was found in one of the tunnels, and with a train within forty or fifty yards of him. Two railway officials had great difficulty in getting the defendant out. His contention was, that he "could walk about where he liked." The magistrate, however, assured him that he could not, and fined him 40s.

The charge against a Greenwich publisher of having maliciously sold copies of a pamphlet upon the Eltham murder was further investigated on Monday, when the defendant was committed for trial. It was intimated by the solicitor for the defence that the work would now be sold all over the country, the prosecution retorting that in future proceedings would be taken, not by summons, but by writ.

At Southampton, yesterday week, the Rev. Robert Caven, Baptist minister, was fined £1 and costs for non-compliance with an order to have his son vaccinated.

At the Aldershot petty sessions, on Thursday week, the magistrates were occupied during the greater part of the day in hearing summonses taken out at the instance of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals against a number of persons for working horses in an unfit state during the busy period of the autumn manoeuvres. Convictions were obtained against several persons, and the principals in each case were fined £1, including costs.

A murder, which appears to have taken place on Sunday night, was discovered, on Wednesday, in the south of London. The Rev. John Selby Watson was for many years the Head Master of Stockwell Grammar School and author of several popular works of biography. On Sunday night his domestic servant had leave of absence, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Watson together. On her return Mr. Watson told her that her mistress had gone into the country. On Tuesday he procured some poison, as he thought it was, and swallowed it, leaving letters behind him, in which he stated that he had murdered his wife in a fit of ungovernable fury. On the letters being opened search was made, and the unfortunate lady was found in a corner of a room, crouched together, and her skull battered in. When Mr. Watson recovered from the stupor into which he was thrown by the drug he was taken into custody. The rev. gentleman is about sixty-seven years of age, and the murdered lady the same age.

In a beershop in the Crescent, Willenhall, near Wolverhampton, on Saturday evening, a man named James Gutteridge stabbed another man, named Thomas Simmons, in the left thigh with a pocket-knife. Simmons died immediately afterwards, and Gutteridge was arrested. The two men were employed at the Darlaston-green colliery. It is stated that the prisoner asked Simmons to treat him to a quart of ale, that Simmons replied that he would not so waste the bread of his children, and that the quarrel ensued which resulted fatally.

At the Belfast Recorder's Court, last Saturday, William Hugh McMillan, who had been found guilty of forging cheques for £38, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

THE STEAM-SHIP VICEROY.

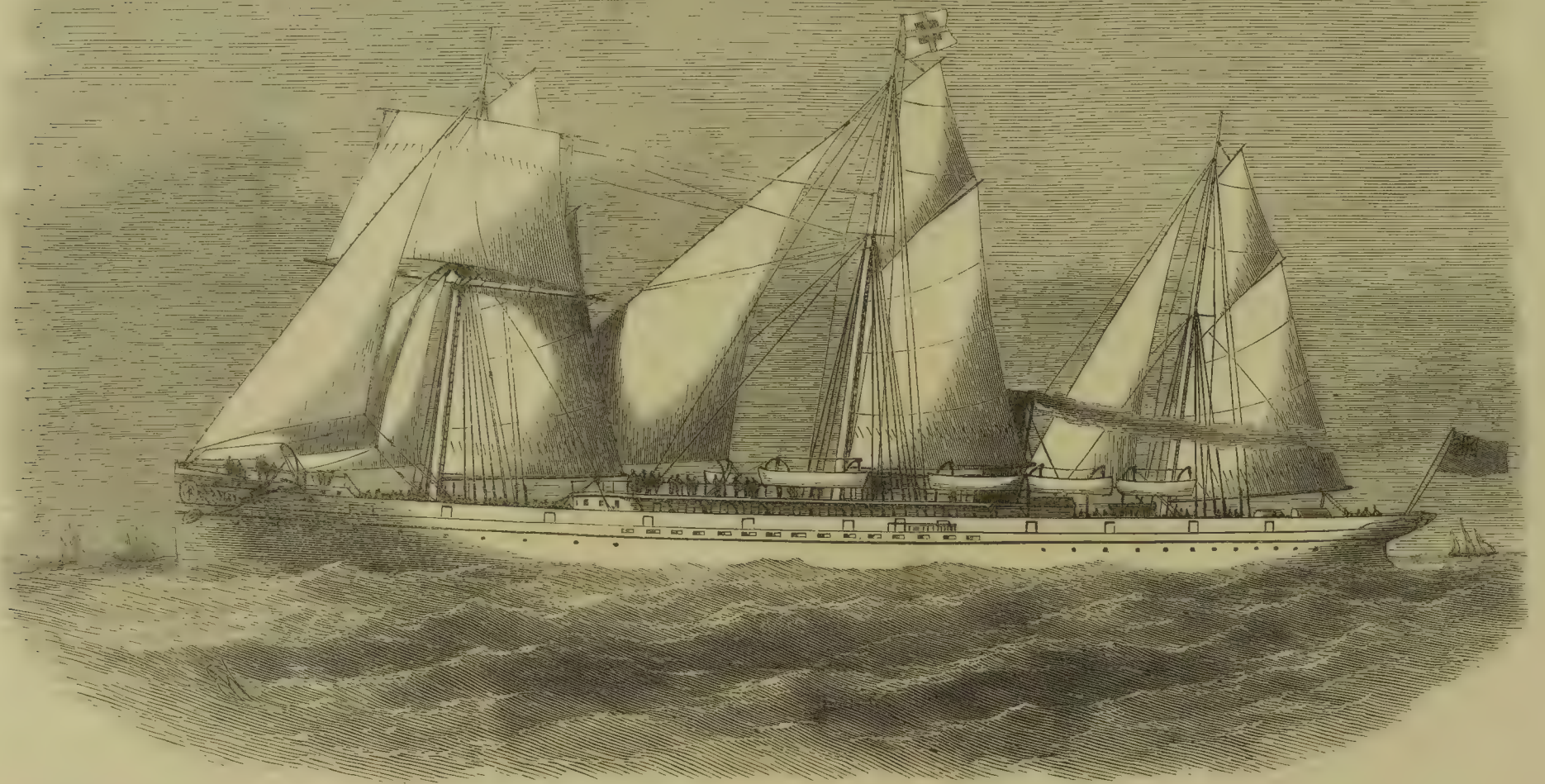
The Viceroy, a new auxiliary screw steam-ship of 2225 tons burden, belonging to and built by Messrs. Green and Co., of Blackwall, is now on her first voyage to Madras and Calcutta, via the Suez Canal. This ship may be described as the first of a new line of steamers intended to ply regularly between London and Calcutta. Her commander is Captain J. H. Taylor, late of the *Renown*, formerly of the *Trafalgar*, both ships belonging to Messrs. Green's fleet, who, it is understood, has pledged himself to make Calcutta within thirty-four days. The Viceroy is an iron ship of 2225 tons, builders' measurement, built under special survey, with compound surface-condensing engines by Messrs. Ravenhill, of 240 nominal and 1200 actual horse-power, designed to attain an average speed of nine knots throughout the passage. On the trial-trip the average speed was 13 knots. She has been rigged as a three-masted schooner, with pole masts and a square foretopsail. Her length is 320 ft., breadth (moulded) 37 ft. 6 in., and depth to upper beams 28 ft., resulting in a displacement of 4363 tons. She has accommodation for one hundred first and forty second class passengers, with a large and well-ventilated troop-deck. No expense or care has been spared in order to alleviate the intensity of the heat, which is so distressing to passengers on this tropical route. All the first-class accommodation, with a magnificent deck dining-saloon, is placed forward of the machinery, so that the annoyance from the heat, smoke, and vibration of the engines is avoided. The descent to the sleeping-cabins is by a spacious stairway. Thorough ventilation has been secured by the ports being square and of unusual dimensions, and placed so that they can be kept open in the heaviest weather.

THE GREAT BAGGS LECTURING.

SCENE FROM "APPLE-BLOSSOMS," AT THE VAUDEVILLE. Much controversy has prevailed whether or not the Great Baggs should continue to take part in "Apple-Blossoms." Evidently written for Mr. Thomas Thorne, it was doubtless introduced into the play with not overmuch relation to the general plot; nevertheless, its conception was a genuine character, and one well recognised among the profession of entertainers, which in these days has acquired undue prominence. In the scene before us the irrepressible quack is lecturing at the inn before Captain Penryn (Mr. William Farren), Mrs. Page (Mr. T. Lavis), Bob Prout (Mr. David James), and others, on Phrenology and Platonism, with no qualifications, beyond his impudence, to undertake the task. Such as it is, however, his lecture does give some information, and furnishes occasion for some wit and humour. His place in the play is now, at any rate, established, and adds another to Mr. Thorne's repertory of dramatic portraits.

The annual general meeting of the National Education League has been announced to take place at the Masonic Hall Assembly Rooms, Birmingham, on Tuesday and Wednesday next week, and we are informed that very many influential names and large deputations from various towns in the kingdom will be included in the programme of the proceedings. The chair will be occupied by Mr. George Dixon, M.P.; and papers will be read by Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Alfred Illingworth, M.P.; Mr. R. W. Dale, M.A.; Mr. Jesse Collings; the Rev. Sonley Johnstone; the Rev. J. W. Caldicott, M.A. (Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Bristol), and other gentlemen.—During the past few days the Earl of Eldon, the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Egerton of Tatton, and Mr. H. W. Peek have repeated their donations to the funds of the National Education Union in the sums of £50, £50, 10 gs., and 50 gs. respectively.

Lord Lyttelton distributed the annual prizes to the members of the Worcestershire Rifle Association, last Saturday, and entered at length into the changes that had been made during the last Session with a view to the assimilation of the reserve forces with the regular Army, and referred to the effect it might have upon his position in connection with them, upon which, however, he was not prepared to pronounce exactly. He then referred to the reduced position of the yeomanry, and expressed the opinion that it would have a tendency to promote its efficiency, and congratulated the members upon his having secured the services of Lord Sandys as commander of the regiment, in place of Earl Dudley, resigned. He concluded by urging upon them the great necessity for preserving intact the harmony and good feeling which had prevailed amongst them hitherto—remarks which were called forth by the fact that, for the first time, formal complaints had this year been made in connection with the shooting.



THE SCREW STEAM- H.P. VICEROY FOR THE SUEZ CANAL TR.F.18.



SCENE FROM "APPLE BLOSSOMS," AT THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.



SIR JAMES PAGET, BART., F.R.S.



W. J. PALMER, SC.

OLD HOUSES AT NINE-ELMS, LAMBETH.

SIR JAMES PAGET, BART., F.R.S.

This eminent surgeon, upon whom the Queen was lately pleased to confer a baronetcy, in recognition of his services to surgery and to pathological science, is the son of a gentleman of good position at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, where he was born about the year 1814. He received his professional education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he highly distinguished himself in the class examinations of the years 1835-6. In the latter year he became a member of the College of Surgeons, and soon after commenced the delivery of an extra-academical course of lectures. He was subsequently elected to the lectureship of physiology at St. Bartholomew's, and in 1847 was appointed assistant surgeon to that hospital. Soon after this he was chosen Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, in which capacity he delivered a course of lectures on surgical pathology, which largely added to his reputation. He was also the first warden of the medical college founded in connection with St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and on his retirement from the latter office he was presented with a public testimonial from upwards of seventy of his pupils and friends. In 1857 he delivered a lecture before the Royal Society "On the Cause of the Rhythmic Motion of the Heart." In the following year he obtained the appointment of surgeon to her Majesty, on which occasion he was presented with an address of congratulation from the Mayor and Town Council of his native borough. Sir James Paget is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, a Fellow of the Royal Society, consulting surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and a member of the Senate of the University of London. He is the author of "The Pathological Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons," a "Report on the Results of the Use of the Microscope," published in 1842; "Records of Harvey," and "Motives to Industry in the Study of Medicine," in 1846; and "Lectures on Surgical Pathology," in 1853. He has also been an extensive contributor to the *Transactions* of the Royal, the Medico-Chirurgical, and other learned societies. The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. B. Rangel, of Regent-street, and of Penmanmawr, North Wales.

OLD HOUSES AT NINE ELMS.

The banks of the Thames, within the memory of Londoners who have not yet passed the middle age of life, have undergone a marvellous transformation, from Blackfriars up to Chelsea; and further changes are now in progress, with the commencement of the new river terrace in front of Chelsea Hospital, opposite Battersea Park, and of the new Albert Bridge at Cheyne-walk. It is on the Surrey side, and only in less improved or modernised parts of Lambeth and Southwark, or perhaps at Rotherhithe, that we can still find some curious examples of the old style of building, with the projecting upper structures of timber, like stern-cabins of ancient ships, the balconies supported by posts, and the gabled roofs, which used to be so common. The house seems to court the heavy, moist air of the river, and to hang over its slimy brink as far as possible, inhaling its dark vapours, and displaying an openness, towards the watery way, not often shown towards the street or high road on land. Dickens was always particularly fond of this quaint aspect of riverside London, which he has described in many passages of his tales. But he usually resorts to the commercial maritime quarters, from Wapping down to Blackwall, for the scenery of this character presented by him. Nine Elms, above the Vauxhall end of the Southern Thames Embankment, affords the subject of a sketch engraved for this week's Paper. It will be recognised by many a steam-boat passenger.

Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne died last Saturday morning, in the ninetyeth year of his age.

The Bishop of Exeter, on Wednesday, opened the winter session of the Exeter Working Men's Improvement Society by delivering a lecture on the British Constitution to the members and their friends, at the society's room in Preston-street. The chair was taken by Mr. B. C. Gidley, the Mayor of the city.

On unpacking a barrel of loose ammunition recently returned into store at Chester by a volunteer corps, a vesuvian match was found in it. A War-Office circular consequently directs that ammunition will only be packed in the presence of a commissioned officer, and no person will be permitted to enter the magazine or room in which the packing takes place unless it has been previously ascertained that he has not on his person any matches or fuses.

The death is announced of Vice-Admiral William Warren, at the age of seventy-three. In addition to other services, he was engaged in the capture of Canton in 1841, when he had command of the western division of boats. He also bore a conspicuous part at the second attack on Canton in May that year. His gallantry and able services obtained him his commission as Captain, bearing date May, 1841, and in the October following he was further rewarded by being nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. For a time he commanded the Trincomalee on the North American and West India station. He became Rear-Admiral, on reserved half-pay, June 4, 1861, and Vice-Admiral, April 2, 1866.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The concluding meetings of this congress were held at Leeds on Wednesday. There was, in the first place, an adjourned discussion on the paper, which was read in one of the sections last week, by Miss Marsh Phillips, on "Social Disadvantages of Women, and their Remedies." That lady again expatiated on the necessity of women being educated for what the Bishop of Peterborough had called the profession of the matron, and suggested that, as in Berlin the Crown Princess of Prussia had placed herself at the head of an association of ladies who determined to cultivate plainness of dress, perhaps Princess Louise might be induced to associate herself in a similar manner with a league having the same object in this country.

At the concluding general meeting of the members and associates, held in the Mechanics' Institution, Sir John Pakington presided. Mr. Pearce, the general secretary, read the report of the council, reviewing the proceedings of the Congress, for which it was announced more tickets had been sold than for the congresses of two or three years past. The sanitary exhibition, though collected in some haste, had been so successful as to warrant a repetition of the experiment on future occasions. It had been visited during the week by upwards of 35,000 persons.

Sir John Pakington said he had most willingly undertaken the office of president, and only regretted the shortcomings of his tenure of office. The meeting had been pronounced on the highest authority to have been most successful. The only thing to be deplored in connection with those meetings was the impossibility of members being in half a dozen places at once. Referring to the various presidential addresses delivered on successive mornings, Sir John characterised them as the most able of the series presented to the association from its commencement. To the question what good accrued from the meetings of that association he would reply that in his opinion great practical benefits were attained, and that through the medium of published reports the opinion of the public and of Parliament was largely influenced. Having touched upon the minor advantages derivable from the gathering together of those engaged in the promotion of social science, Sir John Pakington concluded by gracefully acknowledging the hospitality accorded him in Leeds.

The report was adopted, and the usual complimentary votes of thanks were passed. The actual number of tickets sold has been between 1200 and 1300.

Next year the association will meet at Plymouth.

THE STRIKE AT NEWCASTLE.

The great strike at Newcastle has been brought to an end. Undeterred by Mr. Mundella's failure, other mediators—Mr. Philipson, the town clerk of Newcastle, on the part of the employers, and Mr. J. Cowen, jun., for the men—immediately entered the field; and these, guided by the miscarriages of their predecessors, appear to have hit upon an arrangement not absolutely unacceptable to the masters and very acceptable indeed to the men. The daily hours of work are to be nine; but the men agree to work overtime whenever their employers deem it necessary, wages to be paid at the same rate as heretofore, the treaty to come into operation on Jan. 1, and continue in force for a twelve-month, with power to either party to determine at the end of six months by giving a month's notice.

On Monday Sir William Armstrong, Mr. Philipson; Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun.; and Mr. Burnett, president of the league, met, and, after some discussion, agreed to all the details for carrying into effect the arrangement suggested by Messrs. Philipson and Cowen. After the meeting, Sir W. Armstrong submitted the result of the meeting to the associated masters, and Mr. Burnett to the committee of delegates. Both parties agreed to the conditions proposed by their representatives. Mr. Philipson signed the document on behalf of the employers and Mr. Cowen on behalf of the men, and the negotiations terminated.

This event has been hailed with great rejoicing all over Tyneside. Flags are hung out of the windows of the meeting-houses of the engineers, and the people are everywhere congratulating themselves and their neighbours on the happy termination of the most prolonged and resolute strike ever known in the north of England.

The men have resumed work.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the barque *Illimani* on a rock off Staten Island, on April 1, ended at Liverpool, on Wednesday, and resulted in the captain's certificate being returned to him.

The modifications in the Treaty of Commerce of 1860, proposed by the French Government (says the *Times* correspondent), relate to, 1, different numbers of cotton yarn; 2, yarns of cotton, linen, and hemp; 3, tissues of cotton, of linen, and of hemp; 4, damasked linen. These modifications are demanded by virtue of the twenty-first article of the said treaty. The Government also demands that England should consent to the adoption of a compensating duty upon hempen, cotton, and silk goods, in the event of the National Assembly assenting to M. Pouyer-Quertier's proposition to enhance the duties upon such materials. It is, however, well known that the Assembly is very much opposed to the proposition.

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BAKER and CRISP'S
New Black Silks, at £1 1 0 Full Dress.
New Black Glacés 1 15 6 ..
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New Black Plain Silks, at 3 ga. Full Dress.
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SECOND DELIVERY.—BAKER and

CRISP'S—VELVETEEN EXTRAORDINARY.—1000 Boxes,
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Richest Silk Repps, at 27s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.
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ALL THE NEW FABRICS,

all the New Colours, all the New Styles, all the New Patterns,
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Early Autumn Wool Serges, 7s. 11d. to 29s.
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Early Autumn Silk Serges, 15s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.
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Early Autumn Wool Repps, 10s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
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Early Autumn Silk Repps, 29s. 6d. very best.
BAKER and CRISP'S
Early Autumn Satin Cloths, 12s. 6d. to 21s.
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Early Autumn Fancy Cloths, 10s. 6d. to 25s.
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Early Autumn Plain Cloths, 6s. 11d. to 21s.
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Early Autumn Wool Poppins, 8s. 9d. to 12s. 6d.
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Early Autumn French Merinos, 12s. 6d. to 21s.
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Every Novelty, from 7s. 6d. to 55s. Full Dress.
Baker and Crisp, 198, Regent-street.

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NEW COSTUMES, MANTLES,
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Blankets, Flannels, much under present value.
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All marked in plain figures. Patterns forwarded.
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can only be procured at CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.
Prices, £3 10s., £4 15s., and £5 19s. for twelve yards. For scientific
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newshades now ready, including Pink, Sky, Mauve, Green, Grey,
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Beautiful Quality, at 10s., 12s., and 15s. per yard; 6 Thread
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wear. Extraordinarily cheap. German Silk Velvets, at 9s. 11d.,
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Stock of the above is the largest and best assorted in the
kingdom, and my Paris agents having taken an extraordinary
opportunity of securing a splendid parcel of the finest quality,
at 2s. 11½d. per yard, 45in. wide.

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charming material, composed of a mixture of flax and wool,
so artistically blended, that, although the wool predominates,
the cloth has a bright silky appearance, without the close and clinging
qualities which so often characterize woollen textures. 10 yards,
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for country and travelling costume, combining durability with
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VELVETEENS, the richest that can be produced. Black
new patent finish, suitable for all purposes for which Silk Velvet
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JACKETS (Phoca Vitulina), at 6 ga., 7 ga., 8 ga., 9 ga.,
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They are much under value, and will be sent free to any part of
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UPWARDS OF 3000 PIECES OF
NEW SILKS and VELVETS
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PETER ROBINSON
with the first Continental Manufacturers, have now been delivered.
These Silks are specially adapted for the present season, embracing
the highest novelties, and being the largest
Assorted Stock of New Silks
ever submitted to the public in this country. The prices will be
found moderate, and are sure to give satisfaction to all who pur-
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The Silks commence at 2½ ga. to 10½ ga. the Robe.
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A personal inspection is invited, but where it is not possible
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FUR SEAL JACKETS and PALETOTS.

24in. deep, 5 to 16 ga. } A
28 " 8 to 12 ga. } choices
28 " 9 to 15 ga. } from
30 " 11 to 20 ga. } several
33 " 13 to 25 ga. } hundreds.
Ladies intending to purchase will find an advantage in doing so
early. The above Goods are warranted, and having been prepared
during the summer months, are very much lower in price than
they could now be produced at. They are also cheaper than last
year.
PETER ROBINSON will be pleased to forward, free on applica-
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Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, lace, gimp, &c. 5 to 40 ga.
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Illustrations of this Season's New Mantles
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A choice collection of Elegant Designs, upon
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Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-st., London.

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VELVET - FINISHED VELVETEENS,
Beautifully Soft and Very Rich, specially adapted for
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INVERARY FRINGED TWEEDS,
made of the very best Wool (Waterproof), in rich
Heather Mixtures, Iron Greys, Browns, Navy, Violet, Blue, &c.,
at 21s. to 28s. 6d. the Full Costume. Patterns free.

SPECIAL FOREIGN NOVELTIES FOR

LADIES' RICH AUTUMN DRESSES.
Drap d'Italie, all Wool, beautifully soft, in very rich Colours,
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Rich Satin Cloths, all Wool, every Colour, 18s. 9d. to 29s. 6d.
the Dress. Terry Cord Silk Poppins, in a perfectly new series of shades,
35s. the Dress.
Patterns of all the above, post-free from PETER ROBINSON'S.

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"CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE" (Registered).
In reply to numerous inquiries,
PETER ROBINSON begs to state that
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admired Fabric made in rich warm tints,
suitable for Autumn Wear;
and that, notwithstanding the increased cost in all goods of foreign
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it will be sold in all the New Colours at the old price of
13s. 9d. the Dress.
This charming material can be obtained only from
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street. Patterns free.

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FOR LADIES' AUTUMN DRESSES.
Now ready, a complete collection of
New Materials, 10s. to 25s. the Dress. Patterns free.

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LADIES' RICH AUTUMN COSTUMES,
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most approved Continental Fashions, in every variety of fabric.
An Illustrated Book, showing the principal styles,
patterns of the materials used, and prices, post-free,
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THE ATHOL FANCY FLANNEL,
in numerous patterns, all wool, fast colours.
Equally adapted for Gentlemen's Shirts or Ladies' Jackets.
1s. 9d. to 2s. 4d. per yard.
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Any quantity cut by the yard. Five per cent discount allowed
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variety of the following new COSTUME-CLOTHS, in all the
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HUDSON'S BAY SALE.
SEWELL and CO. invite early selection from their immense
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and all other sizes at proportionately low prices. 500 Real Seal
Muffs and Cuffs, 21s. to 35s. each.

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SEWELL and CO. are now prepared with a large Stock of
Black and Coloured Silks at unusually low prices. Also their New
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Silk Skirts, in the most select designs from Paris. Rich Silk Cos-
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guaranteed makes 3s. 6d. to 7s. 11d. per yard; a choice selection of
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Compton House, Frith-street, and Old Compton-street, Soho-sq. W.

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SPECIAL PURCHASE.
3000 yards very fine French Merino,
in three shades of
Sultan,
the new and favourite Col. ur.
Price 1s. 6½d. a yard.
Patterns free everywhere.
HENRY GLAVE,
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very superior STOCK of every kind of MOURNING, purchased
from Roubaix and of English manufacturers. Not only on a
reliance be placed on these goods for their excellence, but the price
of them is unexceptionably low.
JAYS.

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Cloaks are made of various materials; but the more elegant
are of Black Silk Velvet, trimmed with Silver or
Blue Fox Fur. Sea-Outer Mantles are among the favoured
and distinctive Modes of the season. These, with Jackets
and Muffs complete, in addition to a slight fringe of fur
upon the bonnet, have already received a fashionable in-
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Continental cities and at home. Messrs. JAY have a most
valued assortment of these articles "de luxe" suitable for
rank and fashion, and at really moderate prices.
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new Style of Bonnets, classical in shape and elegant in
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Madame Caroline, Directrice at Messrs. JAY'S, has just
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suitable equally for youth and maturity, at the morning
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MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY have always
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act as travellers, so that, in the event of immediate Mourning
being required, or any other sudden emergency for Dress, one can
be dispatched to any part of the Kingdom on receipt of letter
or telegram, without any expense to the purchaser.
All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same
as if the goods were bought for ready money at the warehouse in
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Messrs. JAY, having adopted a fixed tariff, publish the following
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Making Dress, with plain Skirt 10s. 6d.
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Tucker, Braid, and Trimmings, extra.
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